

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

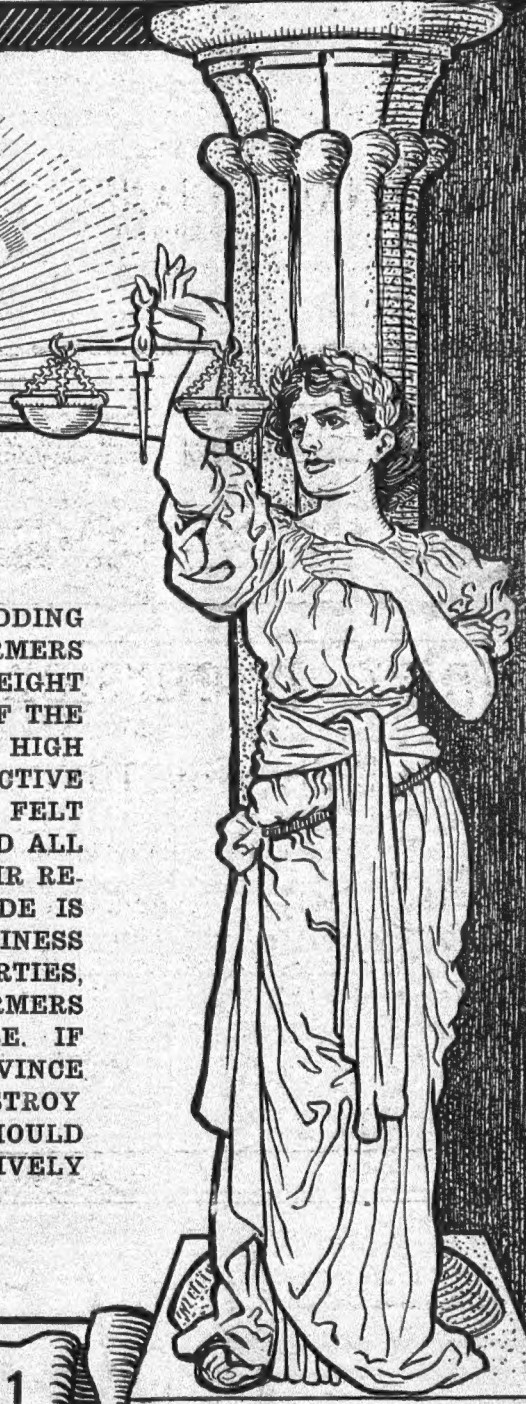


EQUITY

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EQUITY

NOVEMBER 22, 1911



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Very little cash is needed to establish yourself on one of our poultry or truck garden farms at Cloverdale. You can buy from one acre up, on easy terms. Transportation facilities for marketing produce are excellent. Write today for full particulars, maps, etc.

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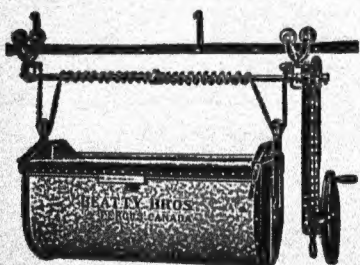
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Empress of IrelandFri.	"	20
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Empress of BritainFri.	Nov.	3
Lake ManitobaThur.	"	9
Empress of IrelandFri.	"	17
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Last Sailing from St. Lawrence

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What work is harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable? A B.T. Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for with it four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling—no climbing through snow or mud. If desired, the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading.

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PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER

Every mother should be careful that the children take their baths in a warm room. The chill of a cold room is dangerous after coming out of the hot water.

A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater brings bathroom or bedroom to just the degree of warmth you want in five or ten minutes. All you have to do is to touch a match.

The Perfection Heater burns nine hours on one filling and is always ready for use. You can move it anywhere it is needed. There is no waste of fuel and heat warming unoccupied rooms. Just the heat you want, when and where you want it.

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Drums finished either in turquoise-blue enamel or plain steel; light and ornamental, yet strong and durable—suitable for any room in any house.

Dealers everywhere; or write to any agency of

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SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

The following is the speech from the throne read by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at the formal opening of Parliament on Thursday:

"Honorable gentlemen of the senate, gentlemen of the house of commons, it is with much satisfaction that I meet for the first time the parliament of Canada and avail myself of your advice and assistance in the fulfilment of the important charge which has been entrusted to me by his Majesty the King.

"I can assure you that I esteem it a privilege to be called upon to administer the affairs of this prosperous and growing Dominion, and to associate myself with you in the important duties which you are about to approach. It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the continued and increasing prosperity of the country.

Our trade, both with British and foreign countries, is rapidly expanding, and there is every prospect that its volume in the present year will be largely in excess of that attained at any time in the past.

"Although there has been some damage to the crops in certain districts the harvest has on the whole been abundant, and it is believed that the returns to the husbandman will exceed those secured in any previous year.

"The results of the census taken during the present year will be laid before you, so far as they have been tabulated. While the increase in population has not fulfilled all the sanguine expectations that had been formed, yet it has been substantial and encouraging.

"You will be pleased to know that the revenues for the current fiscal year have up to the present largely exceeded those of any similar period in the past with every prospect that this increase will be maintained.

"The advantages that would result from a wider exchange of products between the various countries of the empire are undoubted in view of the wonderful variety and extent of those productions and negotiations have been opened for improved trade arrangements with the British West Indies and British Guiana, which should prove advantageous to those colonies as well as to this Dominion.

"The importance of providing our country with better highways is manifest. A bill will be introduced for the purpose of enabling the Dominion to co-operate with the provinces in the accomplishment of this desirable object.

"It is essential to recognize that in a country possessing so great an area of fertile land as that which this Dominion is happily endowed, the great basic industry is agriculture. My advisers are convinced that the time has come when greater aid and encouragement should be given to those who are engaged in the cultivation of the land. To this end a measure will be introduced under which it is hoped that there may be co-operation between the Dominion and the various provinces for the purpose of assisting and encouraging our farmers to secure the best results in production, and at the same time preserve the fertility of the soil.

Terminal Elevators

"A measure will be introduced revising and consolidating the acts relating to the inspection of grain and providing the means by which the government can secure, through a commission, the control and operation of the terminal elevators upon the Great Lakes.

"A bill will be introduced to establish a permanent tariff commission whose duty it shall be to ascertain, by investigation and inquiry, such information as will furnish a more stable and satisfactory basis for tariff legislation than has heretofore been available.

"Bills will also be laid before you with respect to the department of external affairs, the archives and other subjects.

Hudson Bay Railway

"The selection of the best route for the Hudson Bay railway is engaging the attention of my advisers and an announcement will be made to you of the result of their inquiry.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of the last year will be laid before you. The balance of the estimates for the coming year will be submitted for your approval at an early date.

"I commend the subjects which I have mentioned to your best consideration. I trust that your deliberations under the blessing of Divine Providence may tend to the welfare and good government of this Dominion."

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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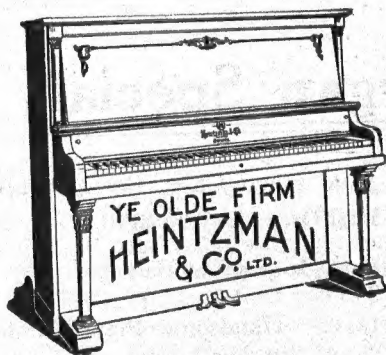
WHEREVER YOU FIND

A Heintzman & Co. Piano or Player-Piano You Will Find a Happy Home

Have One Sent Home for Christmas

THIS is a mighty good time—a month before Christmas—to order either a piano or player-piano for the folks at home. No gift under the sun could bring more real joy to any home than one of these national instruments—a Heintzman & Co. Piano or Player-Piano. Every day through years to come it will bring joy and gladness to all, for the Heintzman & Co. Piano or Player-Piano is built by ye olde firme Heintzman and Co., who have been established over sixty years. No other Canadian instrument is quite so good as Heintzman & Co. Every detail of construction reveals a delightful quality of material and workmanship. Even down to the smallest pin, or bolt or nut, it is superb.

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A Galloway coat and good fur robe are indispensable on the cold winter drives. From now until January 1, 1912, we are making special prices on coats and robes. All farmers know that

A Galloway Coat

Considering cost, is the best appearing coat worn. In pliability it rivals the coon and is by far its superior in wearing quality.

Black Robes at \$17.50 Red Robes at \$15 Black Coats at \$25
Winnipeg Tanning Company Limited, 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg

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We pay the Highest Market Price for Dry Picked Chickens, Fowl, Geese, Ducks and Turkeys, also Dressed Hogs and Veal

Address all shipments to our Portage Ave. and Sherbrooke Branch.

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Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or any lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle of

Kendall's Spavin Cure

—the old reliable remedy. Mr. J. M. Grondin of St. Lin, Que., writes "I have been using your Spavin Cure for many years, always with excellent results." Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any drugstore. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. "A Treatise on the horse" free at drugstore or from Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE CROWN IN COMMISSION

The members of the commission which will discharge the functions of the Sovereign during the absence of King George in India are Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Loreburn (as the Lord High Chancellor) and Viscount Morley (as Lord President of the Council). The commission was appointed by the Privy Council, and its appointment has given occasion for the discussion of various constitutional questions and the display of much constitutional lore.

By the Act of Settlement in 1700 provision was made that the Sovereign should not be out of the three kingdoms without the consent of Parliament. This, however, was repealed in 1715, and although Queen Anne never left the country, George I. and George II. took advantage of the act of 1715 to make frequent journeys to the continent. On the other hand, George III. travelled little at home, and never went abroad; George IV.'s one absence from the realm was in 1821, and William IV. remained at home throughout his reign.

In 1843, when Queen Victoria visited the King of France, and 1845, when she made a visit to Germany, some points with regard to the constitutional practice were raised. From 1700 to 1843 it had been customary for the Crown to appoint Lords Justices or a guardian during absence, the powers granted usually including every exercise of the Royal authority except that of granting peerages and assenting to acts of Parliament. As a matter of fact, there has been no such commission appointed since 1821, and the practice had come to be regarded as obsolete.

The opinion of the law officers given on the points raised in 1843 was that the law did not require any appointments of Lords Justices, and it was pointed out in a debate in Parliament in 1845 that the facilities of travel had removed even the expediency of such an action. The facilities of travel at the present time, needless to say, are incomparably greater. While the journeyings of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII., however, were confined within a comparatively small radius from London, King George V., in sailing for distant India, has established a new and interesting precedent.

A GRAND STAND PLAYER

"Ma'am, we don't take babies in these apartments."

"Babies, indeed! Why, this child plays baseball about the house as good as a man. I put him in pants next week."

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Are You Going to let this Christmas go by without Music in Your Home?
Buy Something that will last a Lifetime

A little Money buys a Victor or Edison, a little more buys a Piano, and still a little more buys one of these wonderful Instruments, the Player-Piano



Extra Special

New Scale Williams' Player Piano

Seven only. Large Colonial or Louis designs. Special shipment just received. They sell regularly for \$850, but for Xmas trade to mail order buyers we make this unprecedented offer.

\$675

Terms One Quarter Cash. Balance in three fall payments

The Sweet-Toned Ennis Piano

A reputation of 27 years behind each and every one of these beautiful Louis design Pianos at

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Handsome cases in oak, walnut, and mahogany, combined with the sweet tone that has made this piano known all over Canada.

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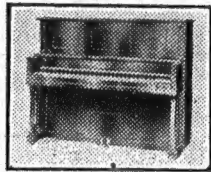


\$20 to \$250

We are Winnipeg Agents for this famous line of Cabinet Talking Machines. Send for our Victor booklet.

New Scale Williams Piano

Colonial design, simple, artistic, elegant, in Walnut, Mahogany or Mission Oak. The New Scale Williams' tone has attracted the attention of the world's greatest musicians. It possesses special features of construction only found in this piano. This is a piano to satisfy the tastes of the most fastidious musician, and we



guarantee it to give a

\$400

Terms One Quarter Cash. Balance can be arranged in 3 fall payments.

AT LAST!

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The first artistic Player-Piano at a moderate price. Beautiful case designs and the best value we have ever known at this price.

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\$25 Cash, \$15 Monthly.

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Always in Stock

This new 1912 model Standard Phonograph with large flowered horn, plays the Amberol records. The newest of Mr. Edison's models, with 12 four minute selections of your own choice.



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\$5 Monthly

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Doherty Peerless—Seven Octave. Handsome Piano Model. Mahogany Case, plain but elegant style. Regular \$150. To Mail Order Buyers \$100. Terms as above.

Two such Bargains will not last long. Order yours to-day



Everson \$285

The best Piano at anywhere near the price. This piano is so much like the high priced instruments that any good judge would price it at least \$100 higher, and many pianos are selling for that much more that are not so good in tone, style, refinement of finish, as the Everson. This is positively the best piano sold in Canada at that price. Terms, \$15.00 cash and \$8.00 monthly; or one-third cash, balance can be arranged in two fall payments.

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There are some who buy only when under the strong pressure of the Salesman's arguments. To those this proposition will not appeal. But there are others who have tested the economy of the Mail Order System. They know this is the cheapest plan of merchandising yet discovered. They also know that reliable mail order houses send goods fully up to sample and description, while some even go so FAR AS to guarantee absolute satisfaction or money refunded AND this is our policy, and is contained in this offer to you. BUY direct and save Agent's Commissions and Expenses. Cut out the description of the instrument you are interested in and write us at once, because time is short enough for Xmas delivery. Winnipeg's Busiest Music House.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd., 323 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

NEWS FROM OTTAWA

Laurier and Borden Cross Swords

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The first session of the twelfth Canadian Parliament got under way this week. The start was made with even more fuss and feathers than usual, due to the circumstance that for the first time since Confederation the speech from the Throne was read by a Prince of the Blood. This, combined

with the additional circumstance that a new set of ministers occupied the government benches made the opening a notable one. The interest in the proceeding ran at fever height and at the moment of writing has not yet subsided, for while society is agog over the great levee to be held on Saturday night by the Duke

and Duchess of Connaught, the politicians and people who do not place much stock in this kind of show are speculating as to what will happen during the course of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

To the folk on the Western farms the chief interest in what has happened in Ottawa this week will not lie in the fuss and flummery but in the promises contained in the formal document which the government of the day placed in the hands of the Duke of Connaught to read

to the assembled legislators and their wives and daughters. Those who were members of the farmers' delegation which invaded the Parliament buildings just a year ago will read this speech from the Throne with no small measure of satisfaction, because it makes clear that if the triumphant Conservatives have denied to them the privilege of the United States markets for farm produce they have lost but little time in taking steps to make good some of the promises made by Mr.

Continued on Page 27

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 22nd, 1911

LESSONS OF ADVERSITY

There is probably twenty-five per cent. or upwards of 40,000,000 bushels of grain yet unthreshed in the West today. Probably half of this will not be threshed this winter. We are receiving letters daily stating that thousands of acres of wheat, oats and flax are either lying under the snow or are in stacks and that the threshing machines have pulled in for the winter. In some cases the threshing mills are still operating but will be unable to handle the entire crop. This means a serious setback to the country in general and a more serious reverse to the farmers directly affected. Wherever possible, farmers should have their grain threshed at once as it is safer than to risk it outside for the whole winter. In most parts of Manitoba the snow has been dry and can be pretty well shaken off without doing much injury. Dry grain will absorb considerable moisture and suffer but little damage. In some parts of Saskatchewan the snow was preceded by rain so that there will be considerable ice that must go through the mill with the grain, and thus render it "no grade." However, if left till spring the ground will be wet and in many cases it will be impossible to get a threshing mill onto the ground, while the grain will suffer by lying out during the winter.

Even with the bumper crop this year thousands of farmers are very badly hit. In addition to the perversity of Nature the ingenuity of man has handicapped the farmers. Frost, rain, rust and snow have levied a fearful toll. But the railway companies have held up the farmers for cars, either intentionally or unintentionally (the result being the same); the elevator men have been very active in the short weight—low grade—heavy dockage game, and the farmers have paid the bill.

With conditions such as have been experienced this year, a sample market would have increased the income of every farmer with grain to sell. It has been impossible for the farmers to secure the real value of their grain, especially the lower grades, simply because it could not be sold on sample as it is at Minneapolis. A study of the prices on the Minneapolis sample market, as published in The Guide every week, is convincing proof of the value of a sample market. When the farmers get together unanimously they can have a sample market. There is reason to believe that some of the railway companies are coming to view this matter with less opposition recently. Some of the grain interests also favor the sample market. The farmers can secure the necessary amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act to make a sample market operative if they go about it in earnest. The longer the sample market is absent the longer will the Western farmers be compelled to take less than the market value of their grain. A sample market will help to reimburse the farmers for the loss sustained through adverse conditions such as have obtained this year.

COCKSHUTT AND PLOWS

W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., of the Cockshutt Plow Co., was in the West a little while ago and gave the following interview to the Saskatoon Phoenix:

"I know of no dissatisfaction or agitation among the farmers of Ontario, whatever there may be in the West. The farmer is every bit as prosperous as the dweller in the town. Farm implements are not exorbitantly high in Canada. They may be cheaper in the United States because that is a high tariff country. But when the industries of the East spread out into the West, as they are bound to do, the farmer of the West will be satisfied. A reduc-

tion of five per cent. on implements would have meant the throwing of hundreds of men out of work in the East."

Thus we see that, according to Mr. Cockshutt, the reason why farm implements are cheaper in the United States than in Canada is because the United States is a high tariff country. This explains probably why Mr. Cockshutt can sell his 8-furrow engine gang plows in Minneapolis for \$502 when he charges \$680 for them in Winnipeg. On this theory, the more duty Mr. Cockshutt paid to get his plows into the United States the cheaper he would sell them. The Cockshutt company have not yet replied to our letter of October 24, so we presume that they cannot deny any of the facts. Mr. Cockshutt might entertain Parliament with some flights of patriotic oratory and drive home his arguments by giving the prices of his plows in Canada and the United States. It would make a beautiful peroration and would certainly be full of national sentiment. If the Ontario farmers like his prices there is no objection to them doing so. Here is an extract from the Cockshutt advertisement in a Western farm paper which should be interesting to Western farmers:

Dr. J. A. McDonald, chief editor of the Toronto Globe, in speaking of the progress made by the Cockshutt plows in the United States, says:

"It was a great satisfaction to find that this superior implement was appreciated by the farmers of the United States. While at Washington I found the American manufacturers of steam plows making a great ado about it, and the head of one large plow manufactory told the Washington authorities that he would not be able to stand against this competition."

The Cockshutt company spread this statement clear across the page and many of our readers have seen it. They should have completed the advertisement with this simple legend:

PRICE

8-furrow Engine Gang

Winnipeg	Minneapolis
\$680.00	\$502.00

Then people would understand. This is the fruit of the protective tariff. How long is this to last? How long are the farmers of the West to sit idle and pay their good money out in tribute to tariff pets who know how to retain their special privilege? Is there any farmer in Western Canada who believes that there should be any tariff on Cockshutt plows or any other farm implements? If there is such a man we want to hear from him at once. We know there are tens of thousands who do not believe in it. We ask them to join with us and a way will be found to take the tariff off farm implements

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE

During the recent election campaign a great deal was heard from leading members of the party now in power as to the desirability of further developing the trade of Canada with Great Britain. There are many people who voted against reciprocity in the belief that by so doing they were voting for Free Trade within the Empire. On many platforms throughout the country opponents of reciprocity spoke in glowing terms of Imperial Preference and Imperial Free Trade, and they won many votes by their patriotic appeal. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, Canada sold \$149,630,488 worth of goods to Great Britain, on which no duty was paid, and bought only \$95,350,300 worth from Great Britain which were taxed \$18,032,629.10 in duties. That does not seem

to be fair treatment for Canada to mete out to the Motherland, and now that we have a party in power which is so intensely loyal to Great Britain we ought to be able to expect a substantial reduction at least on the tariff on British goods. If there is anything in the professions of loyalty and patriotism of the opponents of reciprocity, the British Preference should be at once increased to fifty per cent. We believe, moreover, that there is nothing that the government could do which would meet with more general approval than the increase of the British Preference. The only interests which are opposed to the increase of the preference are the Canadian manufacturers, who, compared with the consumers of this country, are very insignificant in numbers, though they possess an influence upon the powers of government out of all proportion to their numerical strength. We must confess, however, that we see little prospect of the voluntary establishment of Free Trade with Great Britain or an increase in the British Preference by the present government. The same forces that controlled the old government will also control the new. If the party in power desires to establish Free Trade with Great Britain it can do so simply by passing an act permitting the importation of all articles produced in the British Isles free of duty. Great Britain now imposes no duty on Canadian goods, nor any others, with the exception of a few articles such as spirits, tobacco and tea, on which the home manufacturer pays the same duty through the Inland Revenue.

Premier Borden, as far as we know, has never announced himself in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain. His statements in regard to the development of trade with the Motherland have been clothed in generalities which may mean anything or nothing, while his belief in the protection of Canadian manufacturers against British competition have been such as to leave no doubt as to what they mean. He spoke, while on his Western tour last summer, of the "great Imperial band which stretches from England round the world and back to England again," but he also said that he did not believe in a tariff that would close a mill in Nova Scotia and establish one in Yorkshire, and in his first political speech as premier, delivered at a banquet given in his honor at Halifax on November 2, he said: "The interlocking of our tariff with that of any other country is undesirable from the standpoint of our fiscal autonomy." If Mr. Borden's party would give us Free Trade with Great Britain under present conditions, while Britain is a free trade country, there would be no need to interlock our tariff with theirs, but those of Mr. Borden's party who advocate Free Trade or an increased preference to Great Britain do so with the reservation, which they do not always make public, that it will not be brought about until Great Britain gives a preference to the overseas dominions by imposing a tariff on imports from outside the Empire. If we are to wait for an increase of the British Preference until that state of affairs is brought about, the Canadian manufacturers need not become alarmed. Great Britain must first reverse the policy it has followed for the past sixty years and which has made it the greatest manufacturing and mercantile power in the world. There is a party in Great Britain which is in favor of reversing this policy, but only a section of that party is prepared to go far enough, even if they are successful in defeating the Asquith-Lloyd-George government, to meet the demands of the Imperial Preference advocates in this country. There

is within the Unionist party in Great Britain a considerable number of Free Traders, and there are still more Free Fooders. To give a preference to Canada that would give this country any considerable advantage over foreign countries, Great Britain must tax wheat and other foodstuffs which she derives from all over the world, and a proposal to tax the food of the poor people of Great Britain is one which will not be tolerated. Moreover, a British Preference on these terms would mean the interlocking of our tariff with that of another country, which Mr. Borden says is undesirable from the standpoint of our fiscal autonomy. Mr. Borden is very anxious that no industry which has been established in Nova Scotia under the protection of the high tariff on woollen goods, for instance, should be destroyed, but apparently he is not so concerned about the people who are compelled, in order to support those industries, to pay exorbitant prices for warm clothing, or about those who have to go without it. We do not believe that any legitimate industry would be destroyed by a reduction of the tariff, but we know that a lowering of the tariff and the consequent reduction in the cost of manufactured articles would enable the workers of the country to enjoy more of the comforts of life, and would give a stimulus to agriculture that would benefit all classes of the community.

THE FOLLY OF WAR

How long will the so-called Christian and civilized nations of the world continue to settle their differences by the un-Christian and barbarous methods of war? There is no more reason why nations should decide their disputes with torpedoes and bombshells than why individuals should fight out their quarrels with revolver shots and stilletos. War is murder on a large scale. Italy has a grievance, real or imaginary, against Turkey and proceeds to kill as many Turks as possible and to endeavor to take possession of Tripoli. We call that war. But if a man has a dispute with his neighbor and kills him and seizes his property, we call it murder and theft. There is no essential difference between the two acts. War never decides a dispute according to the principles of justice. It is the stronger nation that wins, and the question of which side is in the right is altogether disregarded. Through war strong nations oppress those that are weak. Civilization has advanced to a stage where individuals are compelled to settle their disputes by a reference to courts whose object it is to dispense justice to weak and strong alike, and we look forward to the time when international disputes will be settled in the same way. Considerable progress has been made in this direction during the past century. Many minor matters, such as the definition of boundaries and the determining of fishery rights, are now settled by international arbitration, and there is a treaty between the Argentine Republic and Chili, and another pending between Great Britain and the United States, which, if adhered to, will prevent wars between those nations. The governments of the Argentine and Chili have given practical proof of their earnestness in desiring peace by reducing their armies, turning arsenals into training schools and converting some of their warships into merchantmen, but Great Britain and the United States, having to protect themselves against other nations, continue to increase their naval and military forces. The expenditure of the leading nations of the world in armies and navies is appalling. In the last ten years the eight principal powers have spent over \$5,500,000,000 on their navies, and of this huge total nearly one-third has been spent by Great Britain. Upon the construction of new war vessels alone \$1,940,000,000 has been spent. Every man who is engaged in building and manning warships is withdrawn from productive work, every dollar of this

vast expenditure has to be earned by human labor that could be employed in producing the necessities of life. Yet every year sees an increase in these enormous expenditures, and if the race for supremacy continues at the present rate the day will come when half of the people will be working to support the other half to fight for them. In this lies the hope of peace. As the burden of militarism bears more heavily upon the people they will realize more and more the folly and barbarism of it all, and some day the representatives of the great powers of the world will meet together and devise some means whereby universal peace may be established and the peoples of the earth may live side by side in mutual trust and amity.

HANDICAPPING THE FARMERS

Letters from all over the West show that the farmers are suffering severely from car shortage. In addition to the other very serious handicaps of the season this will mean a very heavy loss to the farmers. Here is a letter that shows something even more than a car shortage:—

"In your issue of November 1 you invited the farmers all over the West to write and let you know conditions at their shipping points. I consider the opportunity such a good one that I cannot allow it to pass. I think the best way I could describe conditions there, would be to give you my own experience. In calling at the station on Saturday, Oct. 28, I found a car there for me, after a considerable wait for it. I started loading it on Monday, Oct. 30. As there were two other cars being loaded at the platform I started to load beside the track. Those two cars were finished that evening and I asked the agent to have them removed and my car placed at the platform. On Tuesday morning two trains passed, but the cars were not moved. This meant that I had to still load that day beside the track which means a great deal more unnecessary and heavy work. I again asked the agent on that night to have the cars shifted, and mine placed beside the platform as I was unable to finish my car from the track, as I then had it almost loaded. The train passed again next day but the cars were not moved. I then got some help and with bars we managed to shift the loaded cars, also another empty car and got mine to the platform, which made the fourth car to be moved. I then finished loading. That was on November 1. That evening I went to the agent, had the bills made out, sent the bill of lading to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and was told the car would go next day, but what was my surprise to find today, Nov. 7, the car still on the track, with the other loaded cars I mentioned shipped Nov. 1 not moved Nov. 7, and trains passing every day.

"Now, Sir, I want to get my car to the lake front before the close of navigation. If I don't I lose about 3 cents a bushel or about \$33.00 on the car. I want to sell my wheat. My creditors want their money. The C. P. R. have millions, yet they cannot provide rolling stock enough to take out our grain. If I take an extra day loading I am charged with it, but the C. P. R. can leave my car seven days on the track and let me lose by it, and still worse for the other two farmers who had loaded on Oct. 30, because their cars are still there."

J. H. BUSTARD.

Froude, Sask., Nov. 7, 1911.

Reciprocal demurrage in this case would probably have moved the loaded cars more quickly. It is very advisable to give publicity to these troubles as public opinion is a powerful factor in securing redress of any grievance. Will other readers send in their experiences?

PARLIAMENT AT WORK

Parliament was duly opened last week. The great social events attendant thereon are now past and the debate on the speech from the throne is in progress. This first debate in Parliament is usually a hot-air contest. Speakers on both sides, whose enthusiasm has been bottled up for some time, take advantage of the opportunity to occupy from one to two hours each and say nothing. However, it seems a necessary evil and if the people are patient, while the politicians relieve themselves of suppressed indignation and exultation, no doubt the law makers will get down to work in the course of time. The speech from the throne states that steps will be taken to provide more generous aid to

agriculture throughout Canada; that the terminal elevators will be controlled and operated by the government; that a permanent tariff commission will be established and that something will be done in regard to the Hudson Bay railway. Each of these propositions of the government are vitally important to the farmers of Canada. In all probability the graft in the terminal elevators which has cost the Western farmers so many millions in years past is nearing a close, and next season will no doubt see the government operating the terminals. The scheme mentioned for improving agricultural conditions is a very general one, but there is a very wide scope in this field, and some of the millions that are now being donated to protected industries might well be spent on improving agricultural conditions. It is hoped that during the present session of Parliament there will be something further done in regard to the Hudson's Bay railway than to announce the result of the investigation of the route. There has already been a surfeit of investigation; what is needed now is action. There is no reason why the road should not be completed in four years and be ready to handle the Western grain. There is no doubt but that the government will put a bill through the House creating a permanent tariff commission. This commission can be either of some practical benefit to the country or it can be made one of the finest conceivable bulwarks to the protective system. Time alone will tell which it will be. One thing is sure, however, that no tariff commission can remove the tariff from the field of practical politics. No tariff commission can convince the people of the West that the present protective system is beneficial to the Canadian people. No matter how many tariff commissions are appointed the people will be wise to continue their educational work on the tariff question.

The United States tariff law contains a standing offer of reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements. Item number 476 of the United States tariff act reads as follows:

"476. Plows, tooth and disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, hoes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins, fifteen per centum ad valorem: Provided that any of the foregoing, when imported from any country, dependency, province or colony which imposes no tax or duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be imported free of duty."

That Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements need no protection from the tariff has been fully demonstrated time and time again, and the fact that by removing the duty from implements imported from the United States to Canada the government would be securing the free entry of Canadian implements to the United States, is an additional reason why that duty should be removed.

"Vested rights" and "elevator property must be protected" is the burden of the excuse made by the elevator men in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for enforcing the iniquitous "\$50 a month" clause of the commission rule. It seems more like a case of "vested wrongs" and the destruction of competition. If there is to be freedom of trade and the farmers are to get the full benefit of competition, the Grain Exchange should be compelled to abandon the "\$50 a month" clause and be forced to allow a square deal to the commission firms.

The farmers' organizations could well afford to incorporate as a part of their campaign a demand for reasonable freight and express rates. At the present time the West pays 40 per cent. higher freight rates than the East, and 66 2-3 per cent. higher express rates. How long will this state of affairs be allowed to continue?

Who Only Stand and Wait

By Donal Hamilton Haines

Horace Gibbs let his elbows rest on the top rail of the lane gate and ran his eye over as much of his own acres as he could see. Before him, the lane slipped downhill between picket fences, crossed the shaky bridge over Atwater's Creek, curved around the knoll dense with big oak-trees, and disappeared. On both sides of the lane the fields sloped rather sharply down to the brown, sedgy levels of the marsh, and a quarter of a mile to the left the slanting rays of sunlight glinted on the blue waters of Limekiln Lake, where it showed between groves of hardwood.

"It's good land, John," said Mr. Gibbs to the tall young fellow at his side, "and you'll make it better. I ain't sayin' you done wrong to stay; I dunno—"

"Both the Balches down the road went with the Thirty-third," said the younger man, without shifting his gaze from the distant hills.

His father kicked at a corn cob lying in the dirt and lifted one foot to the lowest rail.

"I know they did, I know they did," he admitted, "and their land needs 'em as much as ours does us. Old Balch is late with his wheat, an' he never will get his buck-wheat in."

They stood silent, watching a lone mallard curving gracefully through the air above the blue waters of the creek. Something in the rushes caught its attention and, after circling warily, it slid silently into the marsh.

"If I'd known the war was comin' right at us this way, I'd 'a' gone," John began nervously. "But I didn't know."

His father nodded his head slowly several times.

"An' I wanted to get married, too," the boy went on eagerly. "I'd waited long enough—an' Mary was tired o' waitin', too."

In the afternoon stillness, both heard plainly the roar and splatter of the mallard's wings as it swept into the air and shot off on a line for the lake.

"An' now the baby's comin' an' I can't go," John said slowly. "I can't go 'way an' leave things. Folks 'll say I'm a coward, I s'pose, but I don't care. A man's got to take care o' his folks an' his land."

Again the father nodded. His hair was grey, and his shoulders were bowed by years of toil. A recruiting sergeant would have put him aside quickly; the problem did not cut so deep with him. His son's conscience, however, would not lie easy.

"What do I care about this here war, anyhow?" he blazed out suddenly. "All the difference it can make to me is if we get licked I pay more taxes! It ain't any odds to me whether they keep slaves or not—guess that's what they're fightin' about. Is that anything for me to get shot to pieces for? No, sir; I'll stick to my farm!"

They left their position at the gate and walked toward the house in the gathering dusk. John paused to swing to the gaping door of a shed, his father watching him idly.

"It's gettin' closer to us than anybody ever thought 't would," John panted, as he tugged at a refractory hook, "but it ain't comin' any closer. Them fellers is headin' for the city, an' they won't come near this place—town ain't important enough."

"I hope they won't," his father said. "I jest hope they won't!"

As they started to enter the house, the creak of wheels sounded in the road, and a big voice hailed them.

"Hey, John!" it called: "heard the news?"

Father and son slouched down toward the road, where one of their neighbors sat in his light buggy. He began to talk before they had reached his buggy wheel.

"We're in for it," he fairly shouted.

"They've been fightin' to-day over by Brookville, an' they're headed this way. Town's full o' soldiers an' guns, an' everybody down there in the valley"—he jerked his thumb to the north-east, where the city lay—"is scared stiff!"

The two men unconsciously strained their ears. All they could hear was the chirping of insects and the rumble of a homeward-bound wagon down at the turn of the road toward town. They had heard these same sounds for years.

"Jest a scare," announced John, with an air of dismissal which did not reveal the cold feeling gripping at his heart; "jest one o' them newspaper scares!"

The man in the buggy shook his head ominously and spat over the off wheel.

haired woman was busy about the stove, while a dark-haired woman—hardly more than a girl—was arranging the four plates at the table, which was covered by a red cloth. The two men dropped into their chairs in silence, watching the preparations for supper. John reached out his hand to the younger woman as she passed him.

"Feel all right?" he inquired anxiously.

"Sure," she said with a smile.

As soon as the food was set before them, the two men commenced their meal. The women took their places at the table when chance offered. There was no talking until they had finished; then Mr. Gibbs pushed aside his plate and sat back in his chair. A moment later his son followed suit. The women rose and commenced clearing away the dishes.

"What was Zeb Prout tellin' ye out by the gate?" inquired the older woman.

Mr. Gibbs started to answer, then looked rather uncertainly at his son. John gave a quick look at his young wife and took the lead.

"He says there's been fightin' at

us 'way to the good. We got to fix things up some."

"I dunno," Mr. Gibbs commenced cautiously; "money's awful scarce—"

"Oh, shucks!" his son broke in on him. "Let's figger this out."

He brought pencil and paper, and the two men leaned over their calculations. Gradually the optimistic enthusiasm of the boy had its effect. The father had visions of the sort of farm he had dreamed of in his own youth—made possible now for his declining years. At the end of half an hour Mr. Gibbs's face was fairly bright. John leaned back in his chair, smiling triumphantly.

"That's the sort of a farm your grandson 'll have to grow up on," he announced.

He rose and walked toward the stove for his box of tobacco. From the road came the sound of several horses, galloping. The two men listened, but the sound had ceased.

"Soldiers maybe," said the older man, peering out of the window. They settled back in their chairs, John thumbing over the columns of figures and the rough sketches he had drawn, while his father smoked silently.

Heavy footsteps sounded suddenly on the porch, accompanied by a metallic tinkle which would have spelled spurs to the accustomed ear. The panels of the door shook under the blows of a fist. Without a word the father rose and opened it. A young major of cavalry, his blue uniform so dirty that the yellow facings had almost disappeared, stood outside.

"How deep's the creek back of your place?" he demanded abruptly.

Mr. Gibbs rubbed his chin and stared speechless.

"Three feet," John answered across his father's shoulder; "but there's no bottom. You can't wade it."

"Will that bridge hold artillery?" continued the cavalryman.

"It'll hold a load of corn," John replied.

The officer appeared to consider something deeply. He seemed to have forgotten the existence of the two men in the doorway, and stood staring intently at the darkness, tapping the floor restlessly with a much-worn boot. Then he whipped out a notebook, studied a page, and wrote a few lines.

The Gibbises, father and son, watched him with interest.

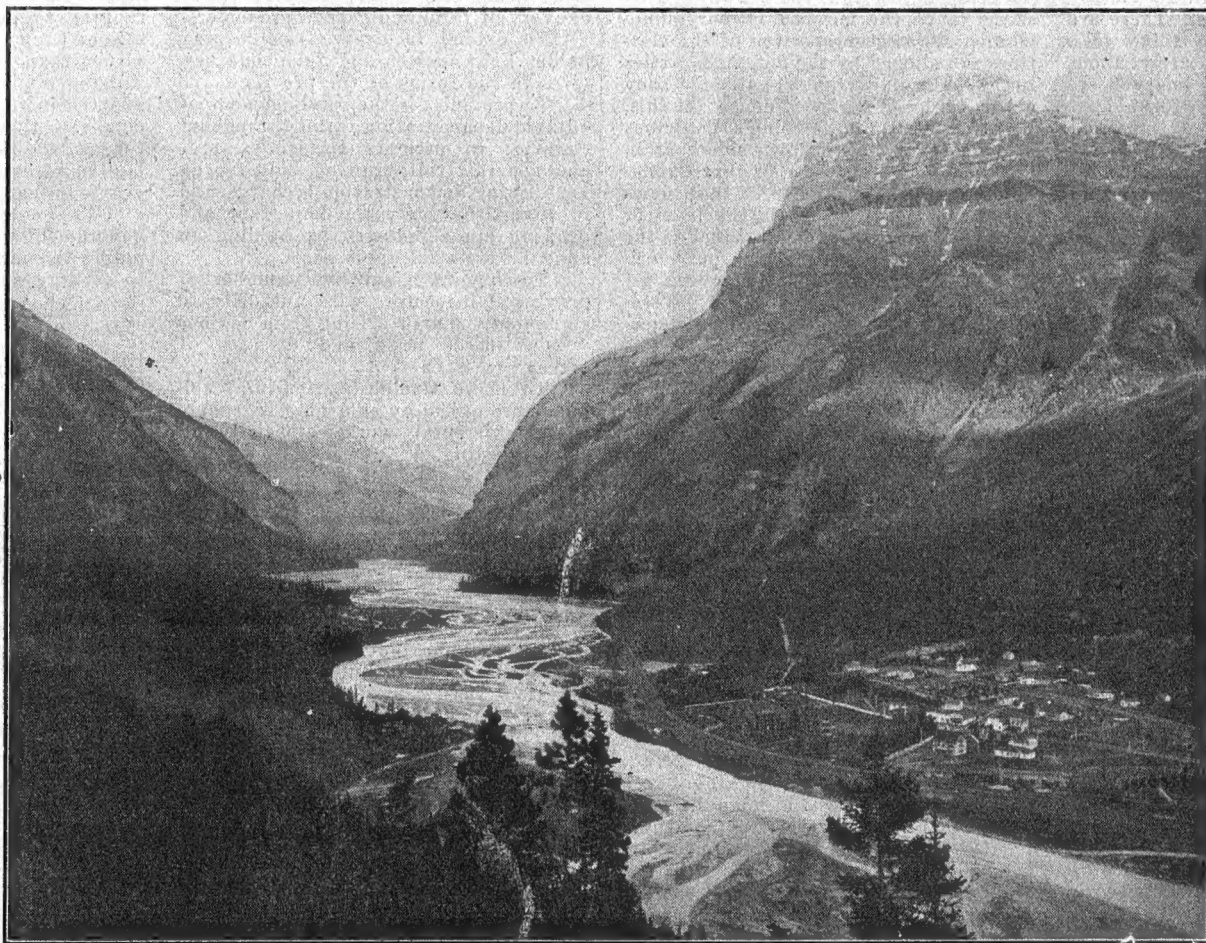
"Come out here," he commanded, without glancing toward them, and strode out into the yard.

John paused uncertainly, flushing uncomfortably at the officer's tone. His father laid a hand on his shoulder.

"Better go," he advised. "We don't want no trouble with these people. I've heard tell that it's bad to go wrong with 'em."

John followed the officer out into the yard. Beneath the big pine-tree near the front gate he saw a little clump of horsemen. Out in the road there sounded a straining of harness and the faint tinkle of metal made only by waiting horses. The officer was standing near the barns, lighting a pipe and peering about the sheds and outhouses. As soon as John reached him, he opened a perfect fusillade of questions as to the nature of the ground on all sides of the farmhouse. Presently he called to a trooper and sent him cantering off down the lane.

Continued Next Week



View of Mount Stephen and Field, B.C.

"Don't you believe it," he warned. "Old man Parsons from over at the Corners says he heard the firin', and—" he lowered his voice and leaned toward them impressively—"there ain't been an Oshtemo man to the city to-day!"

Mr. Gibbs leaned apathetically against the wheel, shaking his head slowly. John thrust his hands deep into his pockets and frowned at the road.

"I don't believe it," he reiterated. "Prob'ly they had a thunderstorm over Brookville way—an' couldn't get to town."

The man in the buggy sniffed with disgust and clucked to his horse.

"Jest thought I'd let ye know," he said, and drove on down the road. The two men stared after him an instant, then walked back into the house. A big collie rose from his place on the porch and followed them through the door, sniffing at their heels.

They entered a room which served both as kitchen and dining-room. A cheap clock ticked above a stove on which stood a variety of steaming vessels. A grey-

Oshtemo—an' it's likely to come this way," he answered.

There was a crash of breaking china as the plate his wife had been carrying smashed into bits on the floor.

"Oh, John," she cried, turning a terror-stricken face toward him, "comin' here?"

He got from his chair in awkward haste and sprang toward her. The chair overturned with a bang, and the nervous woman burst into tears. The old people looked at them dumbly, while John put his arms clumsily about his wife.

"Now don't you worry," he ordered; "it prob'ly ain't so, an' it won't do us no harm if 'tis so. They ain't after us."

But the shadow which his words had spread over them would not lift. They sat about the dingy room for a time, and then the women left. John turned to his father.

"See here," he began almost roughly, "we got to get a move on us next spring. This place ain't all it ought to be for the women. We've broke even with the wheat, an' the corn an' potatoes 'll put

Sharpe on Home Market

On November 13 W. H. Sharpe, M.P., was tendered a banquet at Morden, Man., and in his address made some statements declaring for distinctly progressive action on the part of the new government. If the new government breaks the power of the trusts and mergers, it will be doing good work. The following are some of Mr. Sharpe's remarks:

"The Conservative party will operate the terminal elevators in the interests of the people. We are pledged to assist in the establishment of the chilled meat trade which will mean so much to the farmers of southern Manitoba. Champ Clark said, a few days ago, that 90 per cent. of the people of the United States were in favor of annexation, but I want to say in reply to that, that I do not think there is five per cent. of the people of Canada in favor of annexation to the United States.

"We want to develop our own country for the Canadian people and all who will come and make their homes in Canada. We have the greatest undeveloped country in the known world, and it is our duty as Conservatives to see that this country is properly developed for the great masses of the people, and not the classes.

Home Market Too Small

"It is true we have just had a great victory in Canada, but with this victory comes great responsibilities. There are great problems for us to solve. We have heard a great deal lately about the very important home market we have in Canada, and heaven forbid that I should say anything against this great home market. But when we take into consideration the great development of this Western country we all know that the home market in Canada cannot take care of the growing surpluses of Western Canada."

"It is true that the exportation of everything raised and grown on the farm is going down every year, but the reason for this is that the Laurier government have allowed the mergers and combinations to get such holds on the people that it is driving them out of the raising of stock. For instance, ten years ago there were three million sheep in Canada; today we have only about two million, and we could support from fifty to sixty millions. The same thing could be said very largely of the cattle trade, and it is here the chilled meat trade would come in and benefit the producers. The Laurier government have never opened one market for farm products during the fifteen years they have been in power.

"If we analyze the census figures after they are brought down, I would not be afraid to venture the statement here tonight that we will find that from fifty-five to sixty-five per cent. of the people of Manitoba are in villages and towns and the balance on the land, and we call this a great farming country. I claim that no farming country can prosper with their population distributed in that manner.

Back to the Farm

"I want to see the province of Manitoba one of the greatest in the Dominion. The only way we can do this is by making life on the farm worth living, so that the great mass of the people will start to cry: 'Back to the farm!' We have got to have model farms distributed throughout the country, so that the boys will have a standard to go by. We must build standard roads so that we will be able to haul our produce to the markets in the best and cheapest way.

"We must give electricity to the farms of Manitoba; we must conserve our water powers, this great white coal that flows forever. This power will drive our machinery and heat our homes and help to make life worth living on the farms. There are enough water powers in the proposed added territory to drive all our machinery and heat all our homes in the whole of Manitoba.

Would Establish Flour Mills

"If I was running the affairs of Manitoba, and the farmers were not

getting a fair deal on their wheat, I would establish great flour mills on the Nelson river, export the flour, and ship back the offal to the older parts of Manitoba to be fed to stock.

"We have many things to be done here in this Western country, and it will be my duty to do what lays in my power to right any wrongs that I find affecting the people of Western Canada.

"We have a great responsibility. We are, to a very large extent, what the past has made us, and the future generation will follow very closely in our footsteps. What we want more than anything else is men, and then more men to help develop our great country."

SAW-OFFS

(Montreal Witness)

Again we have passed through the orbit of disgraceful saw-offs, both parties being guilty in some provinces of this treachery against the public. It was honor among thieves. Wherever talk of contestation was heard there was unblushing indignation on the part of press and politicians at such a breach of a well understood compact. Party agents visited the Court House at the last moments with sheaves of contestations already prepared, fearful lest the other party would prove false to its corrupt engagement, and when convinced that its enemies were playing fair, pocketed these and went away. This seems to be the measure of our public morals. A large proportion of the elections are alleged by the defeated parties to have been corruptly gained. They claim to have legal evidence of this. Yet each party admits being so conscious of wrong-doing on its own side that in order to escape exposure of that wrong-doing it becomes partner in the crimes of its opponents. Such is the level of political morals in Canada! Such is the poisonous morass from which our members of Parliament arise to govern us! Such is the morality of party government. It was certainly an artless complaint on the part of the Liberals of this province that the Conservatives were breaking faith with them in prosecuting them for electoral corruption after undertaking not to do so if ministers were allowed to be re-elected without contestation. To contest an election at the polls or not is a matter of choice. To contest the re-election of a minister is usually foolish. But to contest a corrupt election in the courts is a matter of duty to the country which it is treasonable to barter away. To do so is to compound a crime and is a betrayal of public duty.

The degraded standard of public morals implied in these proceedings is a direct outcome of our system of exaggerated party government. It seems actually to be assumed on all hands that electoral purity is nothing but a party matter in which none but the party machines are interested, and both parties hold themselves free openly to sell and barter their honor and the rights of the honest voters, and to accept the pollution of the very fountain head of the people's liberties as a matter of course. Both parties are equally guilty; both stand confessed before the public of crimes of which they do not care to be vindicated. It is an accepted fact that corruption is a feature in almost every election. It is to be feared that, so long as we are governed by two parties it will be so. It would be possible, no doubt, for some public organization to rise above party and, at its own expense and risk, prosecute right and left. It would probably find weak knees or have some mutual suspicions within its ranks, according to the side prosecuted. It would still more probably have both machines obstructing it at every turn. Yet a few strong men, if real patriots, could probably face the dragon and slay him. Conditions would be improved if we had a public prosecutor whose duty it was to initiate proceedings at the public expense, and who could be impeached for not doing so. A still better guarantee of the public's right would be a regulation requiring the publicity, in the fullest detail, of all election funds, both as to their sources and their disposal, with an affidavit from the mem-

ber that there was no evasion. Publicity is a great purifier, like sunlight, fresh air or running water. But we should encourage any system that would deliver us in any degree from party domination. The most hopeful way of securing, not only the real wishes and rights of the voter, but the independence of members in the House from machine management and caucus dictation is the adoption of proportional voting. Can we hope for this at the hands of either party? The present minister of public works is an advocate of it. But Mr. Borden was also an advocate of non-political appointments. We have seen some good ones, but also others that could have no explanation but the principle of party reward.

A PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM

The opposition in the Ontario legislature have issued the program on which they will appeal to the electors for endorsement at the general election next month. The program is decidedly progressive and would be of great value in any province in Canada. Unfortunately, political parties have not a record of fulfilling their policies when in power. A new era is due and will be forwarded by the advance of education. The following are some of the planks in the platform of the above mentioned party:

"To secure the building of a good roads system throughout Ontario by an issue of provincial bonds or by other assistance on an adequate scale, thereby facilitating traffic and insuring quick delivery of farm and garden products.

"To extend in every feasible way public light, power and telephone services to the farms of the province.

"To provide for the establishment of suitable demonstration farms throughout Ontario; to promote Ontario's apple and general fruit growing industry by establishing demonstration orchards, and to advertise widely the important and growing apple industry by holding an annual provincial apple show.

"To appoint a sufficient number of provincial inspectors with authority to stamp out the evils arising from noxious weeds, insect pests and diseases of orchard trees.

"To make Guelph Agricultural college more useful by enlarging its sphere of experimental work, especially in stock-breeding.

Taxation

"Social justice demands the removal of existing inequalities in taxation, and we propose the amendment of the Assessment Act to permit municipalities to exempt improvements from taxation either in whole or in part.

"To provide that the property of railway and other public utility corporations shall contribute to the revenues of municipalities and of the province on a basis of assessment and taxation in every respect equal to the assessment and taxation of the property of private citizens.

Social and Industrial Betterment

"The betterment of the social and industrial condition of the masses of the people shall be one of our supreme concerns.

"The evils of intemperance constitute a grave social peril. During the ensuing Parliamentary term we will consider the best form of legislation to deal effectively with these evils, and the electors will have an opportunity of passing upon our proposals at the following general election.

"We will immediately abolish the three-fifths vote in local option contests and substitute a simple majority.

"During the continuance of the license system we will secure the removal of its administration from political influence.

"We promise the passage of a measure to provide for compensation of workmen injured in our industries, and to their dependents where such injuries result in death, modelled after the recent legislation in Great Britain, and to insure in all cases the payment of such compensation.

"Special investigation and supervision by the province of matters affecting the health and well-being of industrial workers and communities; encouragement of town planning and the prevention of the growth of congested

areas; the suppression of tuberculosis and the avoidance of occupational diseases.

Education

"If the youths of this province are to receive an education to fit them for citizenship, a more progressive and adequate educational policy is urgently needed. We propose:

"To promote a more co-operative relation between the primary schools, the high schools and the universities; more liberal grants in aid of primary education; the promotion of industrial training and technical instruction in urban and rural communities; the restoration of model schools, with a view to increase the supply and efficiency of teachers.

"To provide, through adequate training schools a sufficient supply of competent teachers, and thus insure, under proper regulations, that the pupils in every school in the province shall receive a thorough English education.

Public Ownership and Conservation

"We believe in, and will support, the public ownership and operation of public utilities, and especially the utilization of waterpowers throughout the province for the generation and distribution of electricity; also the acquisition and operation of telephone lines.

"A scientific policy of forestry, including the necessary reforestation of suitable Crown lands; the conservation of our timber resources by the revesting in the Crown of berths containing young pine timber; and adequate system of fire ranging to protect Crown timber; the sale of Crown timber by public auction rather than by private sale or tender; assistance financially, upon the principle adopted in regard to drainage, to municipalities that desire to purchase and reforest the thousands of acres of waste land now existing and which increase yearly in many portions of the province.

"We condemn the alienation by the government of millions of acres of the public domain by way of land grants to railway corporations.

Administration of Justice

"It will be our duty to combat at all times by legislative enactment and administrative action such trusts, mergers and other combinations of capital as stifle competition, increase the cost of living and impair political independence.

"We will abolish the right of the government to deny access to the courts to those who claim to have suffered wrong or damage through the action of the government or any commission appointed thereunder.

Civil Service Reform

"The spoils and patronage systems are inimical to the highest efficiency of the civil service and to the interests of the country. We propose the creation of a Civil Service Commission, and that appointments and promotions in the service shall be by merit after competitive examination.

Electoral Reform

"We will prohibit under adequate penalties all corporations over which the province has jurisdiction from making campaign contributions; require the publication of all campaign contributions to candidates and political organizations; to provide for the appointment of a public prosecutor as in England, whose duty it shall be to intervene in contested elections to see that all who are guilty of electoral fraud or corruption are duly prosecuted."

A READY MADE VERDICT

Fargo, N.D., once boasted a composite postmaster and coroner. He was called one day to give his verdict upon a case of a stranger who had been the victim of a fit on the main street.

As the man was known to nobody, he was hurried to the much-prized "City Hospital." There the case was diagnosed as appendicitis; but when the operation took place the attending surgeon discovered that the patient had already been previously relieved of his appendix. The doctor endeavored to retrace his steps, but the strange man died from the effects of the operation.

The postmaster-coroner, in rendering his verdict filled in the space after "Cause of Death" with a rubber stamp which read: "Opened by Mistake."—Success.

Board of Trade Demands Removal of Cement Duty

A wide and comprehensive policy was advocated at the session of the Winnipeg board of trade on Tuesday, November 14, including the reduction of the freight rates in the West, the recommendation of a Western railway commission, the establishment of a branch of the board of trade of Winnipeg in London, and the suggestion of a means of retaliating on the cement merger.

James H. Ashdown, in moving the resolution which follows, said that it was no new question in the West which he was advocating. The principle had been laid down repeatedly. It was now proposed to make an appeal direct to the government as it was felt that the railway commission did not feel qualified to take up the larger matter of freight rates. He felt that now was the time for a change and the claim was that all parts of the country should be on an equal footing. The arguments which had been adduced were that it cost more to carry freight in the West than in the East, but as a matter of fact the cheapest parts of the line in the matter of cost of transportation were between Chalk River and Swift Current in the Prairie Provinces. Comparing their rates with those of the East, it was found that on the average they were 78 per cent. higher, and since the promise of reduction was of long standing he felt that now was the time to bring it to a fulfillment.

E. D. Martin, in seconding the resolution, said that when the matter had been brought before the railway commission in 1907 it had been turned down on a technical point. It was, therefore, their right to turn to a higher court.

Burden of Freight Rates

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, read as follows:

"Whereas the rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway company for the carriage of freight from Winnipeg and throughout the whole Western country were originally based on a much higher scale than those charged for a similar service in the Eastern portions of the Dominion, and

"Whereas the complaint being made to Sir William van Horne, the then head of the said railway, he stated that as the volume of traffic increased the rates of freight would naturally decrease, and

"Whereas the rates of freight have not decreased since then, notwithstanding continued complaints made and the fact that the tonnage to be hauled now taxes the capacity of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways to the utmost, as shown by congestion in their yards, and

"Whereas the rates charged are greatly in excess of not only those charged for a similar service in the East, but also those charged on the Soo line, an allied company of the Canadian Pacific railway in the States to the south of us, and

"Whereas the burden of excessive freight rates has for many years been a source of great complaint as well as being a grave injustice to the people of the entire Western portion of our Dominion, and

"Whereas the railway commission, whether from want of sufficient jurisdiction, or whatever cause, has failed to deal with the matter.

"Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this board the time has arrived when the government of this Dominion should, by legislation, lay down the principle that the rates allowed to be charged by the railways in the Western provinces shall not exceed those charged in Ontario and Quebec for a similar service to a greater extent than necessary to cover any excess there may be in the cost of operation in the West over that in Ontario and Quebec, and it is recommended that this board take immediate action in respect hereto, and ask the co-operation of Western boards in the presentation of facts to the government through Hon. Robert Rogers and other Western members of Parliament.

Western Railway Commission

The following resolution, asking the government to appoint a Western railway commission, was passed on the motion of A. L. Johnson, seconded by E. D. Martin.

"Resolved, that the Winnipeg board of trade, having on numerous occasions in the past urged upon the government of Canada the extreme desirability of having established west of Lake Superior a Western branch of the railway commission, and Hon. R. L. Borden and Western members of Parliament having recently declared themselves to be in accord with this policy, this board heartily endorse the stand taken by the premier and Western members, and strongly urge that the Dominion government carry this policy into effect, and proceed with the least possible delay in the establishment of a Western branch of the commission, having its headquarters in Winnipeg.

Cement Merger

The question of the cement merger was then brought up, and James H. Ashdown said that prior to the establishment of the merger Winnipeg had had better and more reliable cement for its buildings. Now it has only one kind and he had no information as to where it came from. There had been accidents in Winnipeg which might reasonably be laid to the charge of the inferior cement used in construction. The merger had removed all competition and there had been an increase in the price. This was a situation which was met fully by clause 12 of the Customs Act and he felt that the board should petition to have the clause put in force. The act provided in such a case that the duty on the imported article could be removed at the discretion of the government, and Mr. Ashdown moved that the board should send a resolution to the minister of customs asking that the clause should be put in force and that the duty on Portland cement imported from the United States should be taken off. After some discussion it was thought that the reasons for action should be more definitely expressed and the drafting of the resolution was left to the council of the board, all the members present being in favor of the motion.



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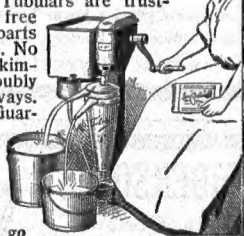
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THE HENRY GEORGE DOCTRINE

From the Montreal Witness

The "Henry George Doctrine," to which Sir James Whitney objects, is that land is the product of no man's labor and that its value should not accrue to individuals, but be shared in by all; that as the increase in the value of land depends on increase of population and general improvements in the arts and sciences this increase in value should properly belong to society, as not being the result of any individual's labor; that, as a method of taxation, the tax upon the land value so created has the advantage of not bearing upon production, that it makes speculative rent impossible, makes the holding of land out of use unprofitable, and thus throws unused land on the market for the use of producers. Another advantage claimed for the land tax is that it can be easily collected, for land cannot be secreted, and the value can be easily ascertained, and with the assessment once made comparatively few officials would be necessary to collect this one tax; also, it is claimed that it would bear equally on all, because it would take for the community what is the creation of the community. It is further claimed for the land tax—but this is asking too much of it, that, through its working, wealth would be so increased and so evenly distributed that want would be abolished, and an advance in civilization made possible which is impossible under present conditions.

Objections to Land Tax

Objections to the land tax come from two opposite parties—those who regard it as falling unfairly on landowners, and the socialists, who claim that the land tax is only a half-way measure, whereas everything should be socially owned. The Conservative element claims that it is based on a false idea of justice, because landowners have purchased land with the result of their labor, and have as much right to their property as if they had put the results of their labor into some other form of property; that, therefore, the single tax on land values would practically distinguish between forms of labor, and would therefore be unjust, and from an economic point of view inexpedient; that, as a single tax, as its admirers insist on calling it, it is impracticable, because it would not raise sufficient revenue; and that the sense of private property in land was the very beginning of civilization, and has always been a great civilizing influence, "the keystone of society," and practically to destroy this would be to weaken the very foundations of society. A similar argument to the last has been used against every economic change. There are here, however, sound arguments against sudden and revolutionary changes of system. The principle of the land tax as a single tax should only be regarded as a goal towards which changes should move.

The Socialist View

The objections of the Socialists to the single tax on land values are: That land owner and capitalist unite to oppress the laborer and rob him of the full produce of his labor, and that both land and capital should be the property of society; that the same argument of justice which applies to society taking control of the land may be applied to taking control of capital, at the present stage of civilization, since the machinery and immense establishments of the present day are really not the product of the labor of any individual or of a few individuals; and that the single tax would be at best only half a solution of the problem, and would not greatly benefit the working classes. These are, briefly, the arguments relied upon for and against the single tax at the present time; but the commonsense principle that the land is the legitimate object of taxation rather than improvements on it which are the product of individual enterprise, and which contribute to the general advancement, is securing more adherents every day.

WRITER OF SEA STORIES CROSSES THE BAR

The passing of William Clark Russell brings to an end a life voyage sailed with a very high and brave heart against all the head winds and among all the fogs, shoals and quicksands which a long and protracted illness means to a man who loves an active life in "God's out of doors." The press despatch announcing Mr. Russell's death speaks of him

as having been bed-ridden since April last. This greatly understates the truth. Clark Russell was for many years an invalid. Sometimes he was well enough to be driven through the old-fashioned streets and squares of Bath in a bath chair, but at others he was too ill even for such moderate exercise. Like Stevenson in similar circumstances, he never bated jot of heart or hope. "In pain, which can scarcely be imagined," wrote his friend, Mr. Blathwayt, in 1896, "he has conceived and brought forth these splendid and stirring stories of the sea with which we are all so familiar. . . . Illness and suffering have left clear and untouched a mind that is singularly virile and healthy. . . . He lies in a room, dictating without pause to the devoted son or daughter who sits at his side, the stories which, emanating from that suffering bedside, will one day be read in every part of the wide world. Picture after picture of the rolling waste of waters with which he loves to deal crowd to his mind."

A Real Sailorman

Mr. Russell knew seamanship from the inside. He made his first voyage when six weeks old, and went to sea as an apprentice in the merchant service when a very small lad. He left the sea to become a newspaper man and novelist, but among his most treasured possessions were his certificate of discharge from the service and a picture of his old ship, the "Duncan Dunbar." The accuracy of his seamanship when on his story voyages has been praised by competent critics, but he has sometimes been accused of coloring his word-pictures of the sea too highly, and of introducing impossible incidents. Russell used in reply to quote Lord Nelson's saying that "at sea nothing was improbable, nothing impossible." As a matter of fact, he said he had no words vivid enough to describe the glories of tropic sunset or sunrise, or the grandeur and terror of the storm and most of the "impossible" incidents were real happenings. "Truth is almost invariably stranger than fiction," said Mr. Russell once. "The mind of a single man, however imaginative he may be, cannot keep pace with, much less surpass, the march of actual incident in real life."

The Seaman's Friend

The care which characterized Clark Russell's work may be judged from the fact that he used to make sketches and plans of the ships of his stories which gave every detail from the position of the cook's galley to the stowage capacity of the vessel, and the quality and quantity of her cargo. Some writers even yet suppose that to be virile they must be coarse. Russell was not one of these. He gathered a great store of harmless expletives which he put into the mouths of his sailors and which, as has been said, "had the appearance of swearing without the sin of it." A notice of Clark Russell would be incomplete without mention of his vigorous crusade for the betterment of the very hard conditions of the British merchant seaman. Many of his books had this purpose in view, and fifteen years ago he took occasion to thank King George, then Duke of York, for his intelligent and penetrating sympathy in the same cause. Russell, however, had no use for the professional agitator. "I regard him," he once said, "as the sailor's worst enemy. Unions, so far as the seaman is concerned, can never signify more than plunder and pauperism—plunder in the sense of paying his money to the professional agitator, and pauperism by being kept out of work after he has been robbed. The warmest friends of the seamen will always urge them to give the widest berth to the professional agitator, to be true to themselves, to sail in the ship they sign for, to be honorable in their undertakings even though the shipowners fail them. For it is only in this way that the sailor will win public sympathy." Seamen last summer prepared to follow the lead of the professional agitator rather than of the course mapped out by Mr. Russell and other true friends of the fo'c'sle. The net results of their strike have shown that Mr. Russell would have been beyond all comparison the better pilot.—Montreal Witness.

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Woman Suffrage in Colorado

A Sensible Summary from a Responsible Source. Editorial in the California Outlook of September 2, 1911, under the title of "Women Voters a Moral Force"

It has been charged that where women vote political morality is neither better nor worse than before women voted, and that saloons exist in States where women vote is cited in proof of the fact. The evidence adduced is not conclusive, first, because women, moral women, are not all agreed that prohibition renders the liquor evil less unbearable than high license with attendant regulation and, second, because the status of the liquor evil is not the only standard wherewith to measure political betterment.

In Denver, not long since, the writer of this held an extended conference with a State officer of much experience and discernment and it was the deliberate judgment of this State officer that few good things can hopefully be attempted in Colorado unless the women of Colorado can be counted on to rally to their support and, further, that there have been few really good movements started in Colorado that have not obtained the support of the enfranchised womanhood of that State.

Women Voters Independent

The women of Colorado constitute the most independent voting constituency in that commonwealth and the voting constituency that stands least in fear of the financial interests that have dominated Colorado to the degradation of its citizenship and the exploitation of its resources and its industrial and commercial life. The extent of this degradation may the better be understood in the light of the truth that it is the commonly received opinion in Colorado, that, during the thirty-five years of its Statehood, not one representative has taken his seat in the United States Senate whose seat was not bought either by himself or for him. That Colorado is now represented in the United States Senate by only one Senator instead of two is attributable to the interesting detail that no one could be elected without buying his election, and in view of the woes of Lorimer, no would-be purchaser quite dared to "come through" the needful legal tender. The men of Colorado are either discouraged or case-hardened, the women are neither, and the most potent force now at work for the political regeneration of the Centennial State is the votes for women.

Miners' Eight Hour Day

For ten years a fight has been waged for an eight-hour working day in the hazardous occupation of mining, in which men only are employed. A decade ago the people of Colorado so amended their State Constitution as to empower the legislature to enact such a law and make it compulsory. The mining interests prevented such legislation and the Cripple Creek strike with its tragedies and usurpations followed. The legislature, lately adjourned, belatedly enacted the laws necessary for putting that constitutional provision into operation and it was the women of Colorado and not the men who forced the issue upon legislative attention. They descended upon the State senate in two divisions, one Republican and the other Democratic, and made a man to man canvass for this wise and humane measure and got it. They did it because it was right.

Furthermore, public questions are nowhere else, in Colorado, so thoroughly discussed and painstakingly studied as in the women's clubs of that State. Women—such women as are intelligently interested in anything else, in church or school or home—give to the consideration of public issues that fidelity and service that so characterizes womanhood in the home and the church, with the result that such women, at least, vote more understandingly than men commonly do. Men are inclined to take the newspapers for their guides, whereas many women do genuine research work before they vote and are not content to vote unless they understand what they are voting for and why.

Fidelity and Patriotism

One result of this is that the tendency to discharge the duties of electors with fidelity and patriotism is, in Colorado, a growing tendency, especially with that

generation of youths that has come under the tutelage of an enfranchised womanhood. During those plastic years in which boys are in the hands of women, either as mothers, or as teachers, the mothers and women teachers of Colorado are talking and thinking of civic affairs, and it is impossible that their patriotic enthusiasm for civic right things shall not be communicated to, and become a part of, the characters of the men of the Colorado of the future. The political millenium has not been brought to Colorado through women's voting. It will be long, long on the way, but if it comes it will be anyhow as much through the enfranchised womanhood of the State as through that of its manhood.

HAWKES FOR IMMIGRATION WORK

Arthur Hawkes, editor of the British News of Canada, has been appointed special commissioner of immigration by Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of the interior, and left Ottawa for Winnipeg and the West on Oct. 16 to commence his work. He will visit in addition to Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria. The idea of the minister in appointing Mr. Hawkes was to reorganize and readjust the immigration policy of the Dominion. He will also plan for more co-operation between the provinces and the Dominion. Mr. Hawkes said before leaving Ottawa:

"I am after a maximum of constructive-ness in the Dominion's immigration policy. I want to take stock of the whole situation, and particularly as to the inter-relations of the different provinces. I am open to suggestions. That is what I desire."

Mr. Hawkes was born in the old land, coming to Canada when a youth in 1885, and farmed for a number of years near Brandon. He has always taken a great interest in immigration questions, particularly those affecting the mother land.

CABINET MINISTERS' AGES

The New Canadian Cabinet is not, comparatively speaking, very much younger than was the Laurier Ministry when it took office in 1896. Of course, there were three aged members of the Laurier Ministry, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Henri Joly, and Hon. R. Scott, whose ages make the total heavier than it otherwise would be, but the average age of the Laurier Cabinet in 1896 compares not unfavorably with that of the Borden Cabinet of 1911.

Here are the comparisons:

Ages in 1896.	Ages in 1911.
Laurier 55	Borden 57
Cartwright 61	Foster 64
Mowat 76	Doherty 56
Davies 51	Hazen 51
F. W. Borden 49	Hughes 59
Mulock 53	Pelletier 54
Fisher 46	Burrill 53
Tarte 47	Monk 55
Fielding 48	White 45
Blair 52	Cochrane 59
Sifton 35	Rogers 47
Paterson 57	Reid 52
Joly 67	Nantel 54
Scott 71	Roche 52
Geoffrion 58	Perley 54
Dobell 59	Kemp 53
	Lougheed 57

NEW BANK MANAGER

Peter Kennedy Resigns to Become Manager of Home Bank in Lindsay

The town of Lindsay, Ont., loses its treasurer, Mr. Peter Kennedy, who has resigned to become manager of the Home Bank of Canada branch in Lindsay. His resignation was tendered at a council meeting on Tuesday evening last, with the request that he be allowed to take up his new position on the 18th inst. Mr. Kennedy has always given entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties as town treasurer, and his relations with the council and the other civic departments were most cordial. In submitting his resignation, Mr. Kennedy stated to the council that the position he was about to take up with the Home Bank of Canada was more lucrative and promising than his present connection. He was formerly a private banker.—ADVT.

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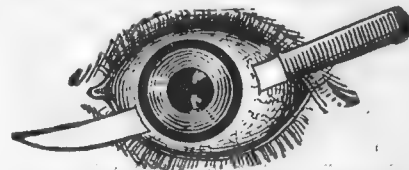
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Grateful Patients Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of: Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and all Eye Diseases—many have thrown away their glasses after using this magic remedy one week. Send your name and address with full description of your trouble to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 5979 Home Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., or fill out the coupon below, and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

FREE. This coupon is good for one trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Remedy, sent to you prepaid. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 5979 Home Bank Building, Peoria, Ill.

WHAT THE OLD MAN SAYS

Man comes into this world without his consent and leaves against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings by the balance of the species. In his infancy he is an angel, in his boyhood he is everything from a lizard up, in his dotage he is a fool. If he raises a small check he is a thief and then the law raises the devil with him. If he is a poor man he is a poor manager, if he is rich he is dishonest. If he is in politics he is a grafter, if he is out of politics you cannot place him, and he is an undesirable person. If he is in a church he is a hypocrite, if he is out of the church he is a sinner and is damned. When he first comes into the world every body wants to kiss him, before he goes out they all want to kick him. If he dies young there was a great future before him. If he lives to a ripe old age, he is simply living to save funeral expenses. Life is a funny road, but we all like to travel it just the same.

Too Subtle for Them

Among the humors of the election campaign was the experience of T. C. Robinette, K.C., in telling the natives of a North York village one of his subtle jokes. Before commencing his campaign speech he related how several men had an argument about close horse races. One had seen a horse win a race by a nose. A second had seen a race won by the horse sticking its tongue out at the wire. The third had remarked, "Well, I was in Scotland a year ago, and I saw the closest race any man ever saw." Mr. Robinette paused. The silence was awkward. No one saw the point. No one laughed.

Mr. Robinette smiled sadly. "I'll come back for re-election in four years and perhaps they'll have seen the point by that time," he murmured.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

THE TARIFF AND ELEVATORS

Editor, Guide:—Continue the good work. The farmers I hope will gradually learn sense and the value of co-operation. I consider this high tariff is killing farming in Canada. We farmers have to pay exorbitant prices for everything we buy and accept the lowest tariff for what we sell. Take for instance the risks a farmer runs. I will tell you my own case. My first year, 1908, I put in 300 acres winter wheat. It was all killed out. In 1910 I had 400 acres in crop and harvested 100 acres. This year I had 500 acres in, and after running the risks of getting hailed out twice, got badly frosted at the eleventh hour. What good is the hail insurance at 25 cents per acre premium and \$4 for total loss. If the province cannot raise enough by premiums let them levy a tax of so much per acre, doubling the rate on the land held by speculators. Land all around me is held by United States speculators asking \$30 to \$50 an acre for unimproved or slightly improved land while I have spent \$15,000 on my farm in improvements and as a result get heavily taxed. The government want to get after the speculators, the curse of all countries. If this land near me was settled up we might have the advantages of phones and good roads. As the government phone man told me "We must have one subscriber to every mile of phone." How in goodness can we settlers get a phone when the land is tied up by speculators? I have two neighbors, or should say U. S. A. people, who want me to farm their land on shares, but I am going to refuse, for while I rent it, it is not bringing people to settle on the land.

I see you ask in your paper, where have the people gone to. The census shows a shortage of 500,000, allowing 10 per cent. natural increase and the numbers obtained through immigration returns. I think it can be accounted for. We all hear of the wonderful immigration to Canada from Great Britain and U. S. A. Do we see the numbers returning? Why then it is a lot of boosting literature lying about this country. It is a fine country, and by telling things as they are, not as we would like them, we should get people over who are satisfied to remain. I know lots of people who came over here who would have saved hundreds of dollars if the truth had been told them, and the last few years have lost their all through last year's crop failures and this year's frost and hail, and the government and C. P. R. stand aside, neither offering to help. The C. P. R. certainly do a little.

I know plenty of men whom a little financial help would set on their feet. They are utterly stranded and would leave the country immediately if they had the price to get out. You may bet these people are not boosting the country to their friends, and they are penniless, not through laziness, but sheer misfortune and bad seasons. Look what Australia and New Zealand are doing for the farmers, with the result that per capita they are the wealthiest people in the world, and still you see more time and more money spent in sport and pleasure, and more travel 12,000 miles to England and America touring the world than any other people in proportion to the population.

I am an Australian and am proud of being so and like this country immensely, but consider we in Australia are years ahead of Canada. Can you tell me how it is that Massey-Harris machinery is cheaper in Australia than in Canada and can stand on its own footing competing with the world? It wants high tariff here to protect this "infant" industry

at home against "the huge trusts" in the States, but away from home it stands up to all comers.

Right here within 26 miles of Calgary, where some of the finest wheat in the world is grown, No. 1 wheat is worth 87½ cents (Oct. 25), and flour is worth from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100 pounds from the mills in Calgary. In Australia when wheat is 80 cents a bushel flour is selling at \$3.50 per 200 pound sack. When wheat out there is selling at near the \$1.00 mark, we here are getting 75 cents per bushel, and wheat is controlled by Liverpool prices.

I would like to see the Grain Growers' co-operative flourish into a big farmers' co-operative concern, having its elevators and flour mills and butter factories and marketing direct all farm products. We farmers are just getting robbed outright by the elevators and we say nothing, but let anyone do us for 5 cents and we kick to beat the band. I'll mention a



Putting in a shot that turned up valuable gold bearing quartz on Sturgeon Lake

little instance of what happened to me. I took a large sample of winter wheat to the elevator man and the elevator man took half of it and sent it to Calgary to headquarters to get it graded. In the meantime I sent the other sample of wheat to your company in Winnipeg and the inspector graded it No. 2, which was worth 76 cents on the car f.o.b. Cheadle. The elevator people wrote from Calgary saying my wheat graded No. 3 and offering me 62 cents for it. I did not sell then, but two weeks afterwards took the wheat to the elevator and they said it would go No. 2 and offered me at first 70 cents for it, but when I wouldn't sell raised it to 74 so I sold. Now, if this isn't a red hot instance of how we farmers are being fooled and robbed I do not know what is. Thanking you for the space in your paper and I hope I can secure you a lot of farmers to sell their wheat through you.

F. E. SUGDEN.

Cheadle, Alta.

A NEW READER

Editor, Guide:—I desire to express to you my appreciation of the prompt way in which you placed my name upon the list of subscribers to The Guide, which is the only true farmers' paper, and which should find a place in the home of every

farmer in Canada. I also desire to thank you for sending me "The Siege of Ottawa," which is certainly an eye-opener, and worth many times the small amount which it costs. I am sending for four more books from your book department, which I think is a branch of your work which should receive the support of all your readers, as it is only by educating the mind that we shall come to our own. I shall take the opportunity afforded me while I am in England this winter, to place before the working classes of London the stand we take with regard to the preference policy, as I am sure we are grossly libelled by some politicians in Great Britain. I mean to take the copies of The Guide, also "The Siege of Ottawa" with me, as proof of any statements I may make. Wishing you success.

J. W. DIMOND.

Grand Coulee, Sask.

A PHYSICIAN'S VIEW

Editor, Guide:—We think you fail in making it clear and plain that the U. S. A. is so far as we know the country with the highest protective tariff and that their prices are fixed by that tariff. Now compare the prices we pay for goods.

Ichthyol (medicine) costs in Chicago \$4.00 a pound bottle. In Montreal the jobber gets \$5.65 a pound. Both jobbers import it from Germany. Your Canadian jobber is not satisfied with the same profit that the jobber in Chicago is satisfied with, but he evidently considers that he is justified in robbery because a tariff prevents sending to Chicago for it.

Take Canadian wholesale manufacturing druggists and compare their prices with those charged in Chicago and 100 per cent. represents the excess in nearly every item. Is this simply a farmers' affair? Take every other article used in life and it is nearly the same. A neighbor has just settled, coming from the States. He has the identical same plow here as he had there. One cost \$13.00, the other \$24.15. Fruit jars which in Chicago sell for 35 cents a dozen and in Oregon for

better than farmers if only they would be honest in expressing it.

Keep parallel columns before the eye all the time of prices in the West and prices where we sell of all articles needed in life and a sentiment will grow that nothing can withstand.

I like The Grain Growers' Guide and am willing to make allowances. The best of us may err at times in judgment and The Grain Growers' Guide seems determined to be just in the opinions and feelings of all.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

ELEVATORS AND CAR SHORTAGE

Editor, Guide:—In answer to your request of November 1, we beg to say that the car shortage is most keenly felt at every shipping point around this district, and the shortage has developed into more serious evils. Farmers are forced to take their grain to the line companies whose agents or operators give grade five, and sometimes six, for wheat that sold for two and three in the same elevators a little earlier in the season. The writer sold wheat on November 4, three days ago, as No. 5 Nor. for 60 cents that graded No. 2 Nor. and brought 80 cents a little earlier. We realize keenly the need of a remedy. We must continue with renewed vigor to organize, educate and teach the farmers that we must protect ourselves and our families against the ravages of plunderers who have, and still are, bleeding our very vitals. Who is there among us who will come to the help of the needy against the mighty? I believe we all will once the true condition of things is seen. We like the stand The Guide is taking. It does not shun to expose sin in high places.

Yours in the work of organization

J. W. COMMODORE.

Weyburn, Sask.

HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

For twenty-five years the Canadian Pacific Railway has been running excursions from Western Canada to Eastern Canada during the month of December, and this year is no exception to the rule. Round trip tickets will be sold December 1 to 31 with a time limit of three months and the privilege of extending this time limit upon payment of \$5.00 for each fifteen days extension. The fares have been placed at such low figures as to enable the trip to be made at a minimum of expense.

That the Canadian Pacific trains run through to Toronto and Montreal without necessitating any change, and that standard and tourist sleeping and dining cars are attached to these trains has popularized the route. The standard sleeping cars with their beautiful fittings are beyond comparison. The tourist sleeping cars are constructed as perfectly as modern science can make them. They are large, excellently ventilated and handsomely finished, and are designed after the pattern of the standard sleeping cars.

Features of these tourist sleeping cars are wide vestibules, large smoking and toilet rooms, latest pattern cooking range in separate compartment and excellent and uniform warmth. The berths are large enough comfortably to accommodate two adult passengers and when made up at night are fully equipped with berth curtains, mattresses, comforters, pillows and fresh linen every time the berths are made up.

Competent uniformed porters are in charge of each sleeping car to make up the berths, prepare the cooking range, regulate the heating and ventilation, keep the cars clean and attend to the wants and comforts of passengers generally.

The charge for accommodation in the tourist sleeping cars is just half the charge in the standard sleeping cars.

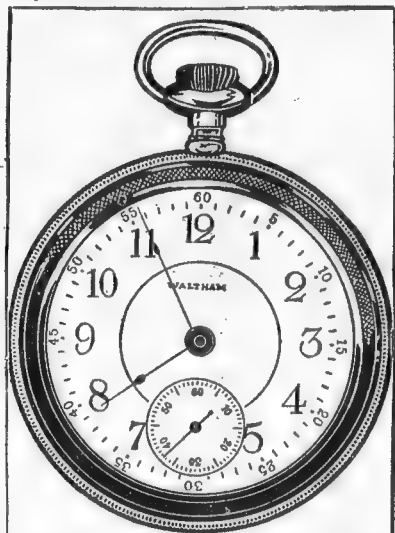
Those in the tourist sleepers who do not wish to do their own cooking will find excellent service in the dining cars, meals are served a la carte, that is, only what is ordered is to be paid for.

Booklets giving full information regarding the excursion fares from principal points, sleeping car rates, trains that tourist cars are attached to, and all other particulars can be had on application to the nearest Canadian Pacific Railway ticket agent, or to C. B. Foster, general passenger agent, Winnipeg.

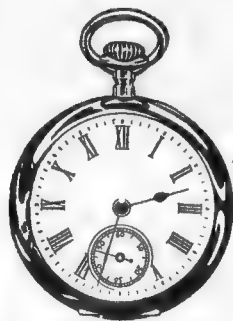
The electric belt business isn't as good as it used to be, but there is a growing variety of new bait for suckers.

TIME TO BUY CHRISTMAS WATCHES

WHETHER you want to spend a couple of dollars or ten times that amount on a watch this Christmas, you can get the most for your money by choosing from this collection of delivery-paid watches, every one of them peerless value. Send your order at once.



BS9220. Men's 16 size Gold-filled Watch, hand-engraved, plain or engine-turned cases, dustproof, screw back and front, with a 17-jewel nickel Waltham movement, patent brequet hairspring and regulator, exposed winding wheels, ruby-jewelled escapement, all jewels set in solid gold. We guarantee this watch an accurate timekeeper. **PRICE DELIVERED..... \$15.50**



BS9221. Women's Wrist or Chatelaine Watch, sterling silver, open face, plain case, suitable for engraving; fitted with a 7-jewel nickel lever movement, guaranteed a perfect timekeeper, neat in appearance. Engraved free with any script monogram. **PRICE DELIVERED.. \$5.65**



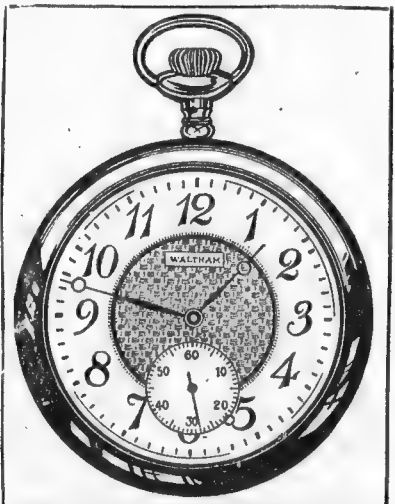
BS9222. Women's Gold-filled Watch, Cashier hunting case, 0 size, fitted with a high-grade Waltham, P.S. Bartlett movement, 16 jewelled, ruby jewels set in gold, exposed winding wheels, patent brequet hairspring, adjusting it to the heat and cold, highly guaranteed. **PRICE DELIVERED.. \$15.45**



BS9223. Women's Sterling Silver Open Face Watch, 00 size fancy engraved case, fitted with a fine Swiss movement, balance wheel running on jewels, an ideal watch for the young lady at school. To be worn on the wrist or as a chatelaine. **PRICE DELIVERED complete with leather wristlet..... \$2.85**



BS9224. Men's or Boys' Gun Metal Finished Watch, thin model, open face, 12 size, gold crown and bow; fitted with one of our celebrated 7-jewelled nickel Lonville movements. This watch we highly recommend to you for this reason, i.e., that we have been selling this make of watch for years, having tested it thoroughly and found it accurate. A watch that cannot be excelled at this price. **PRICE DELIVERED.. \$2.50**



BS9225. Men's 14 Size Gold-filled Watch, dustproof Fortune case, screw back and front, fitted with a 15-jewelled Waltham movement, patent brequet hairspring, adjusted to heat and cold, 1/4 plate ruby-jewelled escapement, your choice of a plain, or the new Waltham gold dial. We consider this a very handsome watch for business men, being a very thin model. Our usual guarantee accompanies every watch. **PRICE DELIVERED. \$12.95**



BS9226. Men's 18 Size Railroad Watch, in a gold-filled Fortune case, screw back and front, in plain engine-turned and richly engraved cases, fitted with a high-grade 21 ruby-jewelled Waltham nickel movement, double roller escapement, patent regulator with brequet hairspring, examined and adjusted in 5 positions, guaranteed to pass any railroad inspection. **PRICE DELIVERED..... \$35.00**



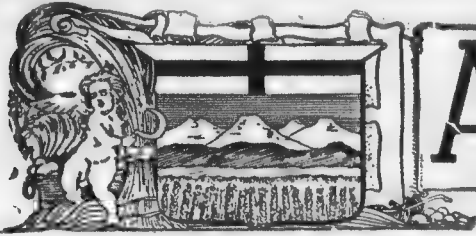
BS9227. Men's 18 size Gold-filled Watch, in hand-engraved, engine-turned, or plain cases, fitted with a high-grade Waltham, P.S. Bartlett, Damaskeened movement, set with 17 genuine ruby jewels, set in gold-burnished settings, full plates, positively dustproof, patent brequet hairspring and regulator, with safety pinion, adjusted to positions and climatical conditions. We have tested this watch thoroughly, and found it to be an accurate timekeeper. **PRICE DELIVERED..... \$15.00**



BS9228. Women's 6 Size Cashier Gold-filled Hunting or Open Face Watch, in richly hand-engraved, plain, or engine-turned cases, with a high-grade 16-jewelled Waltham, P.S. Bartlett movement, ruby jewels set in gold-burnished settings, highly finished patent brequet hairspring, regulator and safety barrel, compensated balance adjusted to the variations of heat and cold; neat in appearance. **PRICE DELIVERED..... \$14.50**

We publish no Christmas Catalogue this year, but our Fall and Winter one is crowded with Christmas suggestions. A post card will bring it. Whether you order fifty cents' or fifty dollars' worth of goods, **WE PAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES.**

The **SIMPSON** Company
Robert Limited
TORONTO



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
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ALBERTA CATTLE SURPRISE VANCOUVERITES

Mr. T. H. Tinney, of Medicine Hat, and a neighboring rancher named Winterburn, shipped six car loads of fat cattle to Vancouver on October 21. The lot was sold on contract to Rosenbaum Bros., of that city. The steers, mostly three-year-olds, averaged 1,305 pounds off cars, and brought 5½ cents per pound, or \$71.75 per head. There were a few two-year-old steers which weighed from 1000 to 1200 pounds and some rough four-year olds ranging from 1400 to 1710 pounds that sold for 5 cents per pound, and the cows and heifers brought 4 and 6 cents per pound.

The consignment consisted almost entirely of Galloways and were a credit to this breed and to the breeder. As the first carload walked down the gangway a stock yard employee exclaimed, "In the name of all that's good, how did such cattle ever get here."

Mr. Tinney expressed himself as well satisfied with the results of his shipment and Mr. Rosenbaum said, "I have been handling cattle for years but I never got grass cattle the equal of what I bought in Alberta this season."

This is a record of which all Albertans may be justly proud.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Rimby Local Union has added fifteen new members to the roll since the last report and they are still coming in. This is not bad considering the busy season. As stated in the last report, every member is enthusiastic in the cause and all are working strongly along co-operative lines. Among some of the co-operative work done this last summer is the purchase of 8 foot binders, usually sold at \$185, for \$165; the purchase of 6 foot binders sold at \$178, for \$155; the purchase of 10,000 pounds of 500 and 600 feet twine at \$7.66½ and \$9.11 from local merchants; a carload of flour at \$3.05 for first grade and \$2.75 for second, and in fact all kinds of commodities for the household are now being secured at greatly reduced prices. The secretary is now taking orders for tailor-made clothing, putting them down on a square deal and doing lots of business. These goods are being imported from the old country. In fact all those who see the signboard now displayed in the local store at Rimby would judge that the U. F. A. and co-operation was hurting somebody, but certainly not the farmers. We also secured quotations on a carload of mixed fruits and a splendid proposition was made but we found it a little too late to handle, so had to pass the matter up for this season. We hold our meetings on the second and fourth Saturdays in each month and the subject for discussion at the last meeting was municipal legislation. After a long discussion it was decided to support the resolution presented by Red Willow Union, as published in official circular No. 11. The subject for our next meeting is Direct Legislation, and we are studying how to get up a public meeting for the benefit of the branch and endeavor to obtain the services of the general secretary, E. J. Fream, as the speaker.

JOHN H. BEELEY, Sec'y.
Rimby, Alta.

Stettler Union has received a promise from R. L. Shaw, M.P.P., to introduce a compulsory hail insurance bill at the forthcoming session of the legislature. It has been decided by this local to acquaint the central of this fact, and to ask all secretaries to write their respective members urging them to support this measure. The matter of the fencing of the C. N. R. right of way on the branch from Vegreville to Calgary was further considered and as a result it was reported that except in some minor details, such as a missing cattle guard here and there and gaps in the fencing where sloughs have had to be contended with, the work is fairly well completed, and our members therefore do not wish to press the matter further and they are satisfied with the action taken by the central office in this matter. The branch line from Waldron

is still much of a mystery, together with the supposed six miles of fencing, for the work must still be a long way from that point.

H. A. STEELE, Sec'y.
Stettler, Alta.

Nightingale Union has considered fully the matter of irrigation and has decided that the whole affair should be left with the central office for settlement, as stated in former reports and resolutions. The petitions regarding Direct Legislation are being circulated for signatures at the present time.

H. B. FRENCH, Sec'y.
Nightingale, Alta.

"Is there any law governing a thresherman in regard to him being liable to a penalty for leaving a district without finishing the work? One man here started in to thresh and went away and left us and we got another to come in. Now he is pulling out. Thresher No. 2 came just to oblige one or two of us and then he threshed for some few more who requested him to, but finally it got cold and now the Galicians have a number of Saint's days to keep and he cannot keep the men working. The first man got a new machine and we promised him our work, he seemed to think he had us cornered and left us. Can he be held liable to come and finish those who depended on him. Some here think he can and it seems a point of interest to all farmers, so I would like your answer through the Alberta section of The Guide."

Several letters have been received this season dealing with the subject of threshers leaving a district before cleaning up all the work and it would almost appear as if in some districts it was getting to be a very common practice, the threshers evidently think that they can do as they please. I am not at all clear on this point, and as this is being written at Winnipeg am unable to look up any files upon the subject, but it would appear, writing from memory only, that there is no way in which a thresher can be compelled to stay in a district and thresh out the whole neighborhood. If I am misinformed on this point I should be obliged if those who may be more conversant with the facts would kindly supply me with same for publication. On the face of the question it would appear that in the majority of cases the threshing outfits are owned outright by one or two persons and it rests with them entirely whether any custom work shall be done. In fact they can hold the machine for their own use alone and no one can compel them to go out for custom business. It would appear that the only pressure which could be brought to bear is that known as the moral suasion, simply letting it be known that certain men have played rather a dirty trick in a settlement and that no more work will be forthcoming in that district to men of that calibre.

On the other hand certain protection has been given to threshers in the shape of the Threshers' Lien Act, whereby they have a first lien upon the grain for the settlement of their account and they are enabled to haul sufficient grain away from the farms to pay their account, and with protection of this kind given them it seems reasonable that farmers should also have a certain measure of protection accorded them, and that a thresher seeking trade should be compelled to clean out a district before leaving it. This may sound harsh and unreasonable to some, but is it not equally hard upon the farmer, who, because his grain may be of poor quality and a light yield, is compelled to await the convenience of some neighbor at the end of the season, or pay some exorbitant price or even have to resort to the old hand power, the flail, because the threshing machines have been taken past his door without stopping? It looks as if protection should be extended to both parties in a transaction of this kind.

At present the Noxious Weeds Act provides for the cleaning of the machines and the displaying of certain cards on the machine, but there is no doubt if the threshers continue along the lines they are now working the result will be that a

persistent demand will be made for legislation which will compel those who are looking for custom work to take everything as it comes and to show favors to none.

E. J. F.

Cumberland Union is working steadily and among recent work accomplished is that of appointing a committee to draw up a plan for making the meetings more interesting during the winter, and also to get the ladies to attend the meeting and take part in the work. The first result of this committee's labor has been announced in the shape of a debate, when the subject for discussion will be poultry raising or dairy farming as the most productive factor in the West. The former subject will be taken by J. C. Shore, while the latter will be handled by Mrs. James McKay. We hope by these debates and other entertainments to increase the interest in our association and materially increase our membership list. We have also appointed a committee to prepare a report on the proposed municipal legislation.

J. BRASH, Sec'y.
Balerno, Alta.

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENT REGULATIONS

In the name of the Veterinary Director General, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, an application has been made for approval of regulations respecting shipments of live stock in the Dominion of Canada.

During the recent visit of the Board of Railway Commissioners to Western Canada, the arguments for and against the proposed regulations were submitted for consideration, and reading the report of the proceedings is to say the least interesting.

The evidence in support of the application was prepared by Mr. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, and is the result of complaints from numerous shippers throughout the Province of Alberta.

Mr. Stevens, in opening the case, said the purpose of the regulations was to introduce a little more system into the business of shipping live stock and to bring it somewhere near the same level and standing that the business of grain shipping has been placed under the Manitoba Grain Act. There was practically no law specifying what a shipper is entitled to, and it was with a view to remedying matters that the regulations had been drafted and were submitted for approval. Mr. Stevens took up the different sections of the agreement, explaining fully what was intended.

Mr. McMillen, representing the C. P. R., said his company resisted the application and asked for its dismissal, which in his mind appeared sufficient. He stated that the applicants asked to have the live stock business placed on the same basis as the grain business, when there was no analogy between the two industries at all. There are conditions surrounding the handling of live stock, physical and financial difficulties to be overcome, such as market quotations, rises and falls, conditions of cattle, stress of storm and a number of other conditions which preclude all possibility of handling this business as grain, timber or other commodities are handled. One clause in the agreement provided that demurrage is to be charged against the railway company for every day that a shipper is held pending the arrival of a car that has been ordered, while no penalty is provided if the shipper fails to use the equipment provided.

Commissioner McLean: You want a reciprocal demurrage.

Mr. McMillen said the application opened up the whole question of reciprocal demurrage which was not intended to be brought into the question. He also explained the system now in force on the railways in ordering cars, showing how, from the railway standpoint, the different regulations as suggested were now enforced by the railway company, and resisted in very emphatic fashion all the suggestions, so much so that at last Commissioner McLean said, "You

are fighting Mr. Stevens' punctuation and everything else, are you?" To which Mr. McMillen answered, "Yes, sir." He then went into details showing how the company had provided cars and they had not been used by the shippers, and throughout his objections treated the application as something which was not worth consideration.

After the arguments had been heard, the representatives of the C. N. R. and G. T. P. asked to be allowed to prepare written answers to the application, and this was acceded to, it being further decided that once the answers were filed, Mr. Stevens should have one month to prepare his answer to them, and further Mr. F. Ford, K.C., of Edmonton, was named as a Commissioner to collect evidence in support of the application.

At a meeting of the council of Local Improvement District No. 12-W-4, the following resolution was adopted:—

The secretary-treasurer was instructed to write to the department of public works regarding the present cattle guards on the railways and to enquire whom to write to regarding same with a view to getting a better system of cattle guards installed and also to write to the Local Improvement Association enquiring if any action had been taken by the association regarding the same, as ten head of horses had recently been killed on the C. P. R. at the Township line, 23-24-W-4, the cattle guards being of no use in preventing stock getting on the railway.

This cattle guard question is ever with us, and will be until a satisfactory law can be secured. In the same mail which brought the above quoted resolution, a complaint came to hand which shows further how the present system works out. A farmer had a very valuable Clyde mare killed upon the railway track, and from the evidence submitted it seems that the right is upon the side of the farmer, but what is his chance of redress? Absolutely none. When the claim is presented to the claims department of the railway the claims agent will wait a decent time before replying and then forward the old stock answer that after investigation it is found that the stock was running at large contrary to the provisions of the Railway Act and the claim therefore cannot be entertained. How many such answers go out in one day now from the claims department of each railway? Probably the officials do not know themselves, as by this time the office boys must be so conversant with the regular answer to these complaints that they can attend to them just as effectively as the chief. This condition of affairs will last just as long as the Railway Act reads as it does. The U. F. A. have been working steadily and consistently on the question and it is hoped that a solution will be reached before long. Then probably there will be a better chance to secure a square deal. Would not this be a splendid matter for the people to settle themselves if only Direct Legislation was upon the statute books, although if this were the case it would probably be found that many men who are now apparently devoting considerable time to influencing certain legislation in which their superiors are interested, would be out of a job.

The establishing of a Chinese republic, with a real Chinaman in the presidential chair, would doubtless see the end of the queue, the mark of Manchu dominance which even now is disappearing. However, a president with a queue would be nothing new. George Washington wore one.—Ex.

A fall rain is the real thing in a weather grouch, and we wonder Longfellow viewed it so philosophically.

Use The Guide's Little Business Getters

CLASSIFIED ADS. WILL SELL WHAT YOU HAVE OR GET YOU WHAT YOU WANT

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One Week	20
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

Payable in advance, name and address included in count. Every figure counts as one word.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

I OWN AND WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING farms:—320 acres unimproved near Brainard, Minn., \$11.00 per acre. First class farm with great speculative mineral possibilities. Forty acres near this farm sold for ten million dollars. 640 acres near Grand Rapids, Minn., fine level unimproved farm within few miles of rich iron ore deposits; \$11.00 per acre. 160 acres near Glenwood, Minn.; forty acres have been cultivated; price \$16.00 per acre. 62½ acres eight miles from Grand River Sta., Iowa, rolling land, improved; \$40 per acre. 120 acres Cedar Co., Mo., ten miles west of Fairplay; well improved, fine orchard, \$35.00 per acre. 100 acres, 4½ miles north-east of Gainesville, Texas, well improved farm, \$40.00 per acre. I also own sixty or seventy carefully selected farms, both wild and improved, in Manitoba, Canada, ranging in price from ten to seventeen dollars per acre. Reciprocity would double the value of these farms. I am making these remarkable prices in order to clean them all up. Six per cent, cash discount or easy terms. These would sell quick. Write at once. Dr. Ralph; 650 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SEVERAL FARMS TO RENT OR SELL. No cash required down; only want security that crop payment will be made. A splendid chance for a pusher, and none other need apply. One farm has 400 to 500 acres ready for seeder. 200 acres second crop could be plowed for oats in spring. Grew 9,000 bushels of grain this year. Will supply half the seed to purchaser. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

GOOD THREE-QUARTER SECTION NEAR McAuley, Pleasant Hills branch of C.P.R., good house, furnace, barn, stone granary, good water, school, 240 acres cultivated, 120 acres summer-fallowed, sure cropping locality, most fenced. Twenty-five dollars per acre. Two thousand cash, easy terms. —H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 14-6

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

MUST SELL.—HAVE NO ROOM FOR OUR 4 roller feed mill, belts, pulleys and feed elevator. Only used short time. Large capacity and just what you want to chop feed profitably. No toy. Cost us \$500. Will take \$300. Farmers' Grain and Supply Company, Wauchope, Sask.

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS FOR PARTICULARS and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 17-6

FOR SALE—SIX SHARES IN THE G.G.G. Co. \$27.50 each.—J. W. Darman, Lasburn, Sask. 12-6

EGGS WANTED.—PRIVATE CUSTOMER in Winnipeg wants crate of newly laid eggs right from farm. Box 100, Grain Growers' Guide.

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes.—Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. Rocks—Three young stallions; several mares and fillies. Boars and sows from early spring litters, and a choice lot of cockerels, all for sale at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, P.O., Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

YORKHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR sale. April and September litters. O. M. Brownbridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R. Station and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. Station.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HEED headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomesko, Lipton, Sask.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CATTLE, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. Young stock for sale.—J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than three months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

POULTRY AND EGGS

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes, vegetables and baled hay in car lots. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 Fifth St. W., Calgary. 5—tf

THOROUGHBRED BUFF ORPINGTONS and S.C.W. Leghorns. \$1.50 each. Write to Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Bowman River, Man. 15-6

FINE PURE BRED S.C.W. LEGHORN Cockerels from prize winning stock, \$3.00 and \$1.50 each.—Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man. 12-c

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

OATS, POTATOES, HAY, POULTRY. When looking for a market for any of the above, write, wire or phone us. Satisfaction assured you by our good prices, prompt payment and fair dealing.—Wilton Goodman & Co., 286-288 King St., Winnipeg, Man. 18-8

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF EXTRA GOOD Seed Oats at 35c. per bushel, guaranteed free from frost, and 200 bushels of a very early variety of spring wheat at 80c. per bushel; also 55 cords of seasoned poplar wood at \$3.00 per cord, f.o.b. Millet. E. W. Gregory, Millet, Alta. 17-8

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE, good men only to sell our well known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED TO HIRE.—ONE GOOD ALL round farm teamster, Canadian preferred. \$350 per year with board. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAUREL GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—O. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. **Duties—Must reside upon the homestead** or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties—Must reside six months in** each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

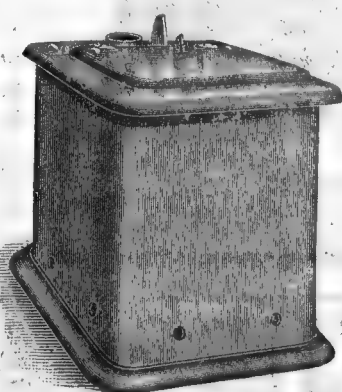
Guide Readers, Attention !!

As the Christmas season is fast approaching, we are starting to work on our special Christmas number, which will be issued on December 6, 1911.

If you have anything to sell, it would be a good time to put a small ad. on this page.

People feel more generous at Christmas time and therefore are liable to buy things at that time which they would not at other times.

Therefore send us your small ad. at once for the Christmas number.



Designed for the Farmer
NO WATER NO PLUMBING
PERFECT RED CROSS SANITATION
SANITARY ODORLESS

No Home or School Complete Without Them
Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Co., Head Office, Grimsby, Ontario
Write for prices and catalogue to
F. E. CHAPMAN, Western Agent
240 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

R. A. BONNAR, K.C.

W. H. TRUEMAN, LL.B.

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BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 223
Telephone Garry 4783

Offices: Suite 7 Nanton Block
WINNIPEG

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President

MR. WILSON URGES ACTION

I was asked by our worthy president to write The Guide my views on our position as an organization. I may say that I am not one who can drive a pen very easily as it is not in my line, but I think that I can claim to be able to drive the farming business not too bad. But I have always thought that it was a business that took a good deal of driving, so much that our boys and girls on the farm were getting out of favor with the farm, and were continually looking for chances to get into other positions that carried with them better prospects of an easier livelihood and all the attractive features of town life as compared to a life on the farm. I am well aware that the Western farmers meet with natural conditions that often bring serious loss to the farmer. But as a rule he does not complain so very much about natural conditions. It's the helpless condition that he finds himself in commercially. This is where the farmer comes to grief. All of the organized interests are looking to the farmer as being the easiest thing in sight, both politically and commercially, and every other way. I claim that the great financial, commercial and manufacturing interests were mainly responsible last September 21 for the defeat of reciprocity, a measure that would have brought untold relief to the farmers of Canada by giving them a convenient market for their surplus products, and in turn help the trade situation of Canada all the way through. Just think what it would mean to the Western farmers if they had access to the grain markets to the south. Millions of bushels of our grain would get a ready market and much better prices than we are receiving at present, especially for the lower grades of wheat. Just think of the cry that is going up at the present time for cars, with the elevators all full and farmers in the same old fix, facing a lack of cars to take out their grain. This condition of things will remain so long as we have to depend on the Eastern trade routes, to take out the products of this Western country. That, to my mind, is not the worst feature in connection with the situation. The many trade concerns that are situated, you may say, on the angle of every road along the whole line of traffic, rubbing off a toll out of all proportion to the services rendered, leaving very little for the farmer after all claims are settled. Nothing but organization and co-operation will bring the measure of relief that we are entitled to. As one that has always been identified with every farmers' organization that was ever started in Manitoba, I sometimes think how useless it is to expect farmers to unite. I, myself, felt that after the apparent united stand the farmers made at Ottawa last December, that they intended to stand together in support of a measure that was strongly in their interests. But when once the politicians are turned loose in the country

screaming for all that they are worth to stand by your dear old party and all the rest of it, it seems a hard job to hold our people together. We as farmers have only ourselves to blame for having allowed ourselves to be misled by the waving of the flag and other side issues, to vote against a measure that was so much in keeping with what was asked for by the farmers themselves at Ottawa. Speaking as one of your directors, I felt sure that you were with us in this fight for freedom of trade and a more convenient market. At the meeting of the directors of our Grain Growers' Association, in Winnipeg, the first of November, it was felt that the situation was not so discouraging as it looked at first sight. As was stated at our meeting an analysis of the votes at the election showed that a large majority of the rural population voted for the agreement and a wider market for all farm products. The towns and cities voted against us. Now, fellow farmers, what is the situation? I say organize our forces stronger than ever. It stands to do us more good than the election of any particular party to power. I, myself, have long ago grown tired of party politics as we find them in Canada at the present time. However, it is our business as an organization to deal with them as we find them and to show them that the farmers of Canada, and especially the West, have a claim upon them. We must press the present government at Ottawa to make good to us the good things that they promised to us while in opposition. We must not allow the Honorable Mr. Borden to forget the pledge that he made to us at Brandon last summer, and further, we must in our very best way show Mr. Borden and his government that we stand stronger than ever for a measure of relief by giving to us a more convenient market for all farm products. Also we must urge that the present government show in a small way their loyalty to Great Britain by lowering the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be. I may say in closing that I am willing to give some of my time to organization work. If a run of meetings could be arranged I would be pleased to meet with them and as far as possible prepare ourselves for our convention at Brandon on January 23.

Marrinhurst R. M. WILSON.

CONDUCT OF MANITOBA SECTION

In view of the fact that the office of the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has been removed to Brandon, changes in the conduct of the Manitoba section of The Guide were necessary. It was therefore deemed advisable by the board of directors, at their meeting on Nov. 1, that all communications for publication in the Manitoba section be addressed to myself, in care of The Grain Growers' Guide. I would therefore urge all local secretaries to prepare reports of annual meetings, and all other meetings, and send them in as promptly as possible. Any member of the association desiring to express his views on current topics affecting the interests of the association in the province of Manitoba will kindly forward the same to me at The Guide office. This does not interfere in any way with the business connections existing between the general secretary and the local secretaries, so that all communications of a business nature will be forwarded to him at Brandon. It will expedite matters in connection with what is to be published in the Manitoba section.

R. C. HENDERS, President.

MANITOBA SEED FAIRS

The following is a list of the seed fairs, together with dates of same, which are being held in Manitoba in the month of December:

Roland, Friday and Saturday, December 1 and 2.
Swan Lake, Tuesday, December 5.
Miami, Tuesday, December 12.
Carman, Wednesday, December 6.
Morden, Thursday, December 7.
Manitou, Friday, December 8.
Gladstone, Saturday, December 9.
Headingley, Wednesday, December 6.
Birtle, Tuesday, December 12.
Russell, Thursday, December 21.
Binscarth, Friday, December 22.



Winnipeg Bird Store, 489 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir or Madam:—

Here's a Xmas idea. Why not be original? Give a canary—not a common whistler, but a genuine "German Roller"—a living music box, which is the name for our famous songsters.

It won't be an ordinary yellow colored bird called a canary. "German Rollers" are different. The name, "living music box," just fits them.

Such singing you have seldom, possibly, heard.

When "German Rollers" are unboxed and hung in the light, they are soon at home and begin to sing at once.

Such deep-throated melody! Such thrills and runs! You'll stand amazed and wonder how such a glorious flood of sound could pour from so small a throat. It's real singing—not whistling, nor monotonous chirping.

Think of the delight your friend or loved one will experience—a daily reminder of your thoughtful kindness.

We import these birds direct from Germany, where they are especially raised and trained for us. There they receive a thorough education in singing, and no bird is sent to us unless it is a tested selected specimen of a singer.

We sell no "seconds."

Just now we are receiving, every week, exceptionally large importations for our enormous trade, among them some of the best prize singers, birds which easily sell at \$8.00 to \$10.00 each and more.

As a special inducement to you, and with the expectation of selling more of our famous songsters in your vicinity, we will send you one of these high priced birds—if you order at once—for only \$3.50.

We will select your bird personally, cage it, send you a generous quantity of food and seeds, and we guarantee that the bird will arrive at your local express office lively, unharmed and happy.

A handsome lacquered brass cage at \$1.75 (or with a guard extra at 75c.) will complete the outfit.

Complete easy-to-follow directions for unpacking, caging, feeding and tending the bird, go with each shipment.

Today is a good day to decide. Get it off your mind and send \$3.50 money order, or with cage \$5.25, or for bird, cage and seed guard, complete \$6.00. You will never regret it.

Respectfully yours,

WINNIPEG BIRD STORE.

NOTICE—Owing to Stormy Weather

JOS. CASWELL'S BIG AUCTION SALE

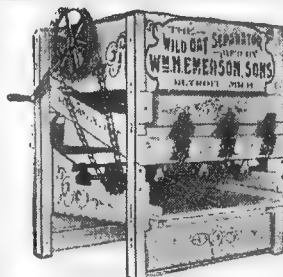
Of 80 head of Shorthorns and High Grade Cattle, Jerseys, Horses, Pigs, and Farm Implements, Hay, Sheaf Oats, Rye, Grass Seed, etc.

IS POSTPONED TILL NOV. 28, 1911

AT TEN A.M. Sutherland's Sheep Sale next day

Purchasers of stock who came to Saskatoon for sale on original date will be allowed amount of second railway fare on Nov. 28.

N.B.—Dunning's bus leaves C.N.R. station for sale at 9.30 and 12 noon.



Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT
TESTER

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of OATS from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

WM. H. EMERSON & SONS

DETROIT, MICH. AND WINDSOR, ONT.

Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

MAKE YOUR WILL!

Can be Done at Home With Bax Copyright Will Form

Every person can recall some disastrous family squabble where the owner of an estate died without a will. In each case the deceased person is blamed, and rightly so, for having neglected this most important matter.

A strange part of it is that the people who criticize do not take the lesson to heart, but go on from day to day without doing anything to prevent a similar state of affairs in their own family. Of course, it is somewhat of a trouble to go to a lawyer, and it costs from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

That difficulty, however, has disappeared. With Bax Legal Will Forms, which cost only 35c., you can make your own will at home. Full instructions and a sample will made out accompany each form. All you do is to fill in the blanks, have it witnessed by two friends, and the will is perfect from a legal standpoint. Ask your druggist for one. If he has no Bax forms, order by mail from the Bax Will Form Co., 275 College St., Toronto.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

KEEPS YOUR HARNESS

SOFT AS A GLOVE

TOUGH AS A WIRE

BLACK AS A COAL

Sold by Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Co. Limited

RURAL 'PHONE SAVES LIFE

While working about his farm, North Cartwright, Robert Duncan, a well-known pioneer of this district, burst a blood-vessel. He is a bachelor. He was able to reach home and ring the telephone before he fell exhausted. His telephone is on a party line, and his

brother, Alexander, hearing the ring, suspected something wrong, and hurried to his assistance, arriving in time to bind up the artery and save his life. The patient is now progressing satisfactorily, but would certainly have succumbed but for his rural telephone and the prompt assistance which it brought him.

GRAIN GROWERS!

It Pays to Ship Your Grain

TO

The Grain Growers' Grain Company

The following extract appeared in the October 19th issue of the "Brock Weekly News" It is another proof of what The Grain Growers' Grain Company is doing for the Western Farmers.

"It pays to Ship your grain"

W. B. Christopherson shipped a car of wheat to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, last week and made \$231.00 over the price offered him for the same grain at the local elevators. Some difference !

From "Brock Weekly News," Oct. 19th, 1911

Cases like these explain why our business is increasing so rapidly. In one day the past week the Company received bills from the farmers for 357 cars of grain, one hundred cars more than in any previous day in the history of the Company.

If you want the highest returns follow the crowd and ship your grain to the Farmers' Company.

For information regarding the markets or regarding shipping your grain, write to us.

Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock is the best investment on the market from the farmer's standpoint. Write for particulars.

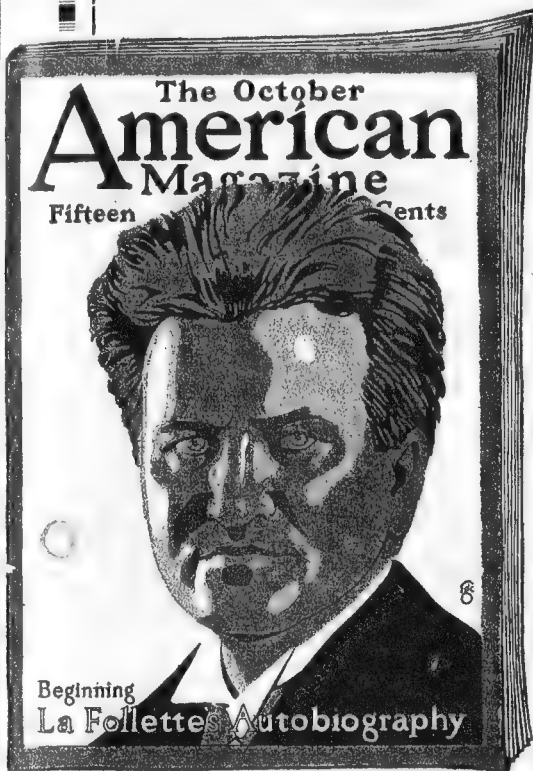
The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.
Winnipeg Alberta Farmers please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary. **Manitoba**

Province

Something New!

A Great Collection

Something Different!



**Pictures
for our
Readers**

THE finest, most instructive, entertaining and exhilarating combination of specially selected periodicals and magazines ever placed before our readers. Something to cheer and educate our farmers, their wives and families during the coming winter.

**Education
for our
Readers**



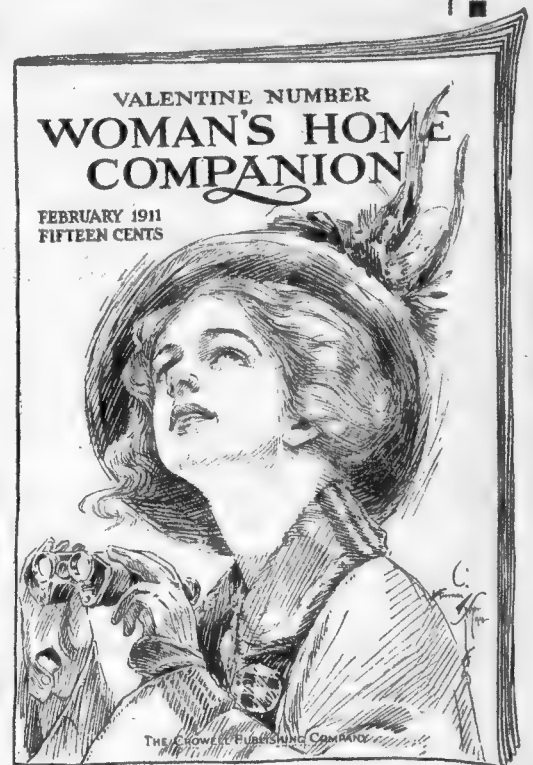
Finley Peter Dunne



La Follette



Ida M. Tarbell



The American Magazine

AMAGAZINE of exceptional merit, containing stories contributed by the cream of authors. A few of the most prominent writers are:

La Follette, the ideal insurgent. His story gives a vivid description of his fights in political matters. This is the first inside story from the heart of the progressive camp. La Follette is described as the Alpha and Omega of insurgency.

Stewart Edward White writes describing his experiences in the wilds of Africa.

Mr. Finley Peter Dunne (Mr. Dooley), depicts the multi-millionaire of this day, and

Ida M. Tarbell gives her observations on the American woman of to-day.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star

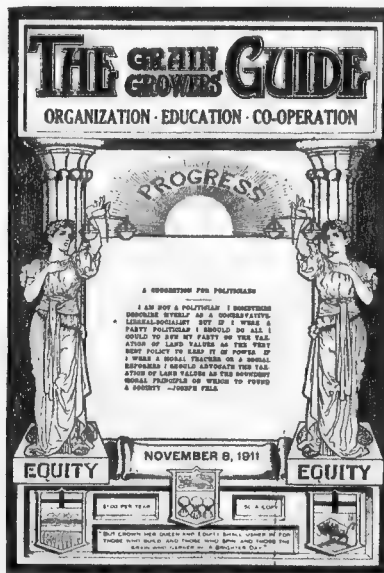
THIS splendid paper has life-long readers in every province in the Dominion, and they all shout its praises. ¶ The News section gives the world's news in pertinent and readable form; it is news, curious, dependable and interesting. ¶ The magazine section contains the cream of stories and stories of world wide source. ¶ It is up-to-date and sold at a price within the reach of all. ¶ Subscribers to the "GUIDE" and Family Herald and Weekly Star will receive the beautiful picture "HOME AGAIN," depicting the return of "Laddie," a collie dog, to his home, after being stolen. This picture is very fine and well worth a dollar itself. It is an engraving fit for the best parlor when framed.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Every one knows what the Guide has done and is doing for Western farmers. ¶ Equity, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is the goal we are aiming for. A brighter day, with a reduced cost of living and a square deal all around. To assist our farmers to co-operate to secure that which is best for all. To enable the men on the land—the wealth producers of Canada—to place their industry on a better basis. To educate, organize, co-operate and emancipate our agriculturalists. These are the ideals of the official organ of the organized farmers of the Golden West:—"THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE."

The Authors: Who are they?

La Follette is the greatest insurgent of the present day. His story is a record of the thrilling incidents characterizing the great political figures he has encountered in his various fights. He is also President Taft's chief opponent for the next Presidential nomination. ¶ **Finley Peter Dunne** of world wide fame, is the greatest writer in his own particular line since Thackeray. With as sure a touch and as lively a pen. ¶ **Ida M. Tarbell** will write penetrating sketches portraying the woman. Her very out-are sure to cussion.



The Woman's Home Companion

The Ideal Ladies' Journal.

Just the paper for the ladies on the farm. Everything pertaining to the fair sex is included in its columns. Pictures for framing, in water colors and oil, is one of its special features. Interesting stories and pictures for the children. It also contains novels by all the great writers:—One dealing with refractory husbands.

"Home Again."

The beautiful picture to be given away free to subscribers to The Grain Growers' Guide and Family Herald and Weekly Star. This picture is very fine and is engraved on heavy plate paper, 22 x 20, all ready for framing.

"Laddie," a collie dog, famous for his beauty and gentleness, winner of many prizes at dog shows, the pride of the family and neighborhood has been stolen, and after many days absence he escapes one night from his captor and returns home on a snowy winter's morning with the rope which he broke in his struggles for freedom dangling from his collar.

The sweet-faced young mother, a woman of soft curves, tender eyes and parted lips—the two glad-eyed children—an eager boy with hair like his mother's, and the quick gesture of excited boyhood; the warm-hearted girl with rippling locks, her affectionate arms around the shaggy neck of the beautiful collie, all go to form a picture that will win a favored place on the walls of any home. The picture is by the celebrated artist, Arthur J. Elsey, famous for his sympathetic painting of children and animals.

The small sum of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) will secure these two great papers for a full year including a copy of the charming picture "Home Again," which is easily worth a two dollar bill, in fact it could not be bought at that price.

Our Objective.

It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill. Time is short. Information is earnestly desired, but it is wanted in compact form. We want real knowledge, and, withal gracefully delivered. It is to meet these requirements that THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE is co-operating with the most prominent periodicals and magazines on the continent. We wish to lend real assistance to our farmers who are striving to make their lives and those of their families broader and brighter, as well as to increase their bank accounts. We have made arrangements to offer the following papers and magazines to our old and new subscribers at unprecedented combination prices:—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
The American Magazine
The Family Herald and Weekly Star
The Woman's Home Companion

A constellation of the best papers obtainable in the Dominion or U. S. A.

Our Special Offer

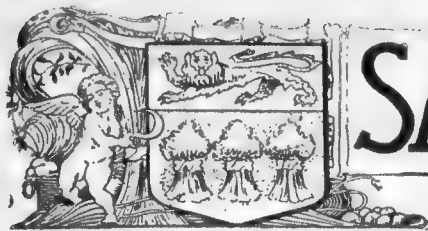
We send the undernoted papers or magazines to any address in Canada at the following combination rates:
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Family Herald and Weekly Star, along with the splendid picture, "Home Again."
Regular price for the two\$2.00
Our special price for one year.....\$1.50

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
The American Magazine, or the
Woman's Home Companion.
Regular price for the two\$2.50
Our special price for one year.....\$1.75

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Woman's Home Companion,
The American Magazine,
Regular price for three.....\$4.00
Our special price.....\$2.75
We hope our readers will take advantage of this very generous offer, and mail us their subscriptions without delay.

Special Notice.

Agents are positively not allowed commission on subscriptions at clubbing rates. If any commission is deducted, subscriptions will be given for the length of time covering amount of money sent in.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

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E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. O. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, O. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Feis, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

To the Secretary,
Local G. G. A.

Dear Sir:—

Will you kindly present this sheet to a regularly called meeting as early as possible and let us have a reply, though you may be able to answer many of them yourself; would you do this as a favor to the central secretary. Answer in the spaces left for that purpose, and return it.

Does your association hold regular meetings?

How many meetings have you held in 1911?

When is your annual meeting? Please hold same and send in report before Dec. 25.

Have you forwarded your fees to central? Will you do so before Dec. 25. Number of delegates will depend on this.

How many delegates do you propose to send to convention?

How many did you send last year?

Have you any resolutions to present to convention?

Will you send these in on a separate sheet to this office?

Has all correspondence been presented to the association meeting?

Have you any local conditions to complain of?

Are you trying to increase your membership?

Do you think a well-conducted local association a good thing for your district?

Do you think the general association has made for better conditions?

Is it still a necessity at your point?

Should it be made stronger so that the general body would have more influence?

Manufacturers', retailers', and lumber dealers' associations are strong. Should we be strong to meet them?

Are you in favor of the life membership proposition?

Do you believe in a large central convention?

Would you reduce the representation from 1 in 10 to 1 in 25?

Has your association dealt with the proposed amendments to the constitution?

Do you favor the crop district as the unit for electing central directors?

Would you favor federal electoral districts being used, or the provincial electoral districts, or the organization districts, as the unit for election of directors?

Would you advise forming county associations?

What should be the basis of representation to such county meetings?

How often should they meet?

What function should they perform?

What fees should be collected for their maintenance?

Should the annual fee be raised to \$1.25?

Should the local collect this and send 75 cents to central?

Should the central return 25 cents of this to the county, or should the local send 75 cents to the county and the county send 50 cents to the central?

Do you favor the life fund being left to the management of life members?

Would you favor a north and south convention, say, one at Saskatoon, and one at Regina? Or are you in favor of one large convention?

Are you in favor of Mr. Paynton's hail insurance proposition? If not, why not?

Kindly report where your association meets: section, township, range, meridian

Is it in town or a country school house?

Do any women, boys and girls attend your meetings?

Is your secretary an actual farmer?

Do your members wear our little buttons?

How many life members have you?

How are you fixed for men in your district?

Is threshing done?

What percentage of grain is shipped approximately?

Is there plenty of coal at your point?

I trust these questions will not seem too trivial. If so, never mind, kindly answer, and perhaps our next will be more interesting.

We should like to receive reports of your meetings.

Yours truly,

FRED W. GREEN,

Sec.-Treas.

ASSOCIATION INFORMATION

Those interested should preserve these lists.

November 14, 1911.

To District Directors

Dear Sir:—

I am sending you a list of the associations that were in good standing at last convention, in your district, with the addition of new ones formed since then. I do this in accordance with the resolutions passed at the recent directors' meeting.

It is thought that you being on the ground and deeply interested in the growth of our association, will be able to visit many of these and strengthen them, as well as form many new branches. In most of these, the membership could be largely increased and many for life secured.

I shall be pleased to supply any further information if you will make the request.

Yours truly,

FRED W. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.

DISTRICT NO. 1

Director, A. G. Hawkes, Percival.

Albany, Antler, Avonhurst, Abernethy, Arcola, Atwater, Audrey, Balcarres, Broadview, Bienfait, Bender, Brown, Bangor, Baring, Big Timber, Carlyle, Creelman, Candiac, Cambria, Carnduff, Cantal, Carnoustie, Dalesboro, Dubuc, Dale, Excelsior, Esterhazy, Estevan, Ellsboro, Elmore, Fleming, Fillmore, Fairmeade, Fairlight, Freedholm, Goshen, Grenfell, Glenewen, Graytown, Gainsboro, Glenwherry, Golden West, Glasston, Glenavon, Goodwater, Graham Hill, Hanson, Hazelcliff, Heward, Huronville, Hillside, Indian Head, Ingleford, Kennedy, Kelso, Kisbey, Kipling, Lang, Long Creek, Latham, Lyndale, Mount Green, Manor, Midale, Maryfield, Model, McTaggart, Montmartre, North Portal, Neidpath, Orangeville, Oxbow, Ohlen, Osage, Pilot Mound, (Heward P.O.), Percival, Parkman, Prosperity, Qu'Appelle, Riversdale, Redvers, Roche Perce, Rocanville, Richardson, Summerberry, Sintaluta, St. Paul, Spy Hill, St. Maurice, Stony Brook, Sequin, Stoughton, Stockholm, St. Antoine, Tyvan, Tantallon, Tenfold, Welwyn, Wolsley, Whitewood, Wapella, Weyburn, Wauchope, Walpole, Windthorst, Wawota, Woodleigh, Waldron, Weir Hill, Willmar, Warmleigh, Yellow Grass, Lilac, Nottingham, Radville, View Hill, Wellington, Webster.

DISTRICT NO. 2

Director, J. R. Symons, Fairville.

Augustine, Ada, Ames, Brownlee, Belle Plaine, Belbec, Blue Hills, Bethune, Bryceton, Central Butte, Central Butte No. 1, Catarqui, Coburge, Camlachie, Drinkwater, Disley, Deckerville, Eskbank, Eyebrow, Fairville, Foxleigh, Grand Coulee, Grismerville, Herbert, Highmore, Heron, Keeler, Lumsden, Lake Johnston, Milestone, Mortlach, Marquis, Morse, Moorland (Bethune P. O.), Newberry, New Warren, North Plain, Pioneer, Parkbeg, Pangman, Red Lake, Rouleau, Rotholm, Ryerson, St. Boswell's, Sherwood, Sunny Hill, Sunset, Tregarva, Victoria Plains, Valiens, Westview, Wilcox.

DISTRICT NO. 3

Director, T. Wood, Covington

Main Centre, Piapot, Swift Current, Waldeck.

DISTRICT NO. 4

Director, J. F. Reid, Orcadia

A-1, Arran, Badgerdale, Beaverdale, Buchanan, Bredenbury, Bankend-Lad-

stock, Churchbridge, Cupar, Crosswoods, Copeland, Creekside, Duck Creek, Etoimami Valley, Eden Valley, Ebenezer, Fort Pelly, Foam Lake, Ituna, Invermay, Jasmin, Kelliher, Lipton, Lawson, Lakeview, Langman, Le Ross, Markinch, Meadow Bank, Mozart, Nut Lake, Norquay, Netherton, Neewin, Nut Mountain, Orcadia, Otthen, Phone Hill, Progress, Paswegin, Punnychy, Perley, Quniton, Rokeby, Raymore, Saltcoats, Spring-side, Southey, Theodore, Togo, Tullymet, Tupper, Veregin, Wadena, Wallace, Walkerville, Wolver, Wessels.

DISTRICT NO. 5

Director, Macbeth Malcolm, Hanley

Aberdeen, Annaheim, Allan, Arlington Beach, Attica, Borden, Bulleya, Big Hill, Blucher, Bridgeford, Bladworth, Bradwell, Broderick, Bogend, Bruno, Big Arm, Boldenhurst, Colosay, Chamberlain, Craik, Cory, Davidson, Dundurn, Delisle, Duval, Dalmeny, Drake, Dilke, Dana, Elstow, Earl Grey, Flanderdale, Floral, Farfields, Finlayson, Great Deer, Girvin, Govan, Glendown, Guernsey, Hanley, Humboldt, Hustlers, Halcyonia, Hillsley, Highleve, Hepburn, Juniata, Kamanatha, Kenaston, Laura, Leofeld, Long Lake, Langham, Lake Centre, Lanigan, Lockwood, Last River, Loreburn, Marion, Marieton, Mountain Chase, North Star, Nokomis, Neary, Plymouth, Pengarth, Park, Prairie Homes, Patience Lake, Ridgeford, Ronworth, Riverside, Rabbitfoot Lake, Rutan, St. Meinrad, St. Gregor, St. Benedict, Sutherland, Siltan, Saskatoon, Sprattville, Strassburg, Swanson, Semans, Tate, Tugasek, Thornfield, Vanscoy, Viscount, Woodmere, Watertown, Warman, Waterloo, Waldheim, Wolverine, Young, Zelma.

DISTRICT NO. 6

Director, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley

Asquith, Adanac, Arelee, Anerley, Biggar, Belmac, Brock, Buffalo Coulee, Crooked Valley, Coblenz, Cairnsview, Dowd Hill, Dreyers, Evesham, Eagle Creek, Fiske, Fielding, Fertile Valley, Fortune, Fairview, Good Hope, Hillview, Harris, Hope Hall, Ivor, Idaleen, Kindersley, Kinley, Kingsland, Kensmith, Kerrobert, Landis, Lion's Head, Luseland, Lizard Lake, McTavish, Mildren, Maymont, Mountain View, Macklin, Narrow Lake, Normanton, Netherhill, Naseby, Owenstown, Oliver, Oban, Perdue, Pascal, Phippen, Poplar Park, Rutland, Rose-town, Ruddell, Radisson, Reford, Scottville, Senlac, Starview, Swarthmore, Sonningdale, Salvador, Tessier, Tezerton, Unity, Wheatfields, Woodlawn, Wilkie, Zealandia.

DISTRICT NO. 7

Director, T. Cochrane, Melfort

Fern Glen, Forrester, North Melfort, Naisberry, Sylvania, South Melfort, Star City, Tisdale, Valparaíso, Willow Hill, North Tisdale.

DISTRICT NO. 8

Director, Andrew Knox, Prince Albert

Birch Hills, Beatty, Chellwood, Colleston, Crescent Hill, Coxby, Camberley, Flett Springs, Kinistino, Laird, Lily Plains, Leask, Morwick, Mount Forrest, Pheasant Valley, Rozilee, Royal, Riverside, Red Deer Hill, Ridge, Shellbrook, Silver Grove, Wild Rose, Crown Hill, Fleets Springs, Sipton.

DISTRICT NO. 9

Director, A. J. Greensell, Denholm

Battleford, Covington, Clarke Hill, Cut Knife, Cut Knife East, Denholm, Douglas, Drummond Creek, Forrest Bank, Fertile Valley, Glen Rose, Goodlands, Greenwood, Highfield, Kempton, Mariah, Marshall, Maidstone, Meota, New Ottawa, North Battleford, Newlands, Northminster, Paynton, Rex, River Course, Spring Creek, Southminster, Whiteberry, Wirral, West Eagle Hills, Waseca, Cooper Creek, Lloydminster, Lashburn, Mervin, Walton, Waldron.

IS DIRECT LEGISLATION THE PANACEA?

A recent issue of the Moose Jaw News gives a report of a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council and a resolution passed by that body in favor of eliminating certain classes of immigrants. Statements were made in that meeting that in some small houses, as many as 18 to 20 people were living in conditions of filth

and pestilence. In another issue of the News, attention is drawn to the appalling indifference of the ratepayers, that several by-laws have been presented to the people dealing with vital questions concerning the city's welfare, and yet not more than one-fifteenth of the ratepayers were sufficiently interested to vote, and asks if representative principle in civic government is not a failure, and adds "the present system is radically wrong, the sooner it is changed to an increase of our executive authority, the better. Give us government by commission, and that soon."

In the face of the above would it not be wise for those farmers who have lived for years in this country, who have struggled, experimented, made this country what it is, built roads, schools, and otherwise improved their farms, to consider well before they turn over the power to legislate direct, into the hands of the class referred to by the Trades and Labor Council, as above, and people who are appallingly indifferent. Is this not a matter also that should make local associations study these questions thoroughly in order that when the farmers are unable to govern themselves and protect their interests, they do not turn over the power into the hands of a people who are so totally indifferent in the one case, and who have no financial interests in the country, in the other?

Agents Cancelling Cars

"Can C.P.R. agents cancel cars three hours after they are spotted? Or can he cancel cars that have not been spotted at the platform at all?"

Several questions similar to these have been asked the last few weeks. We generally send the Act to these class of enquirers and give what advice we can. But what is a local association for? Why does not every member thoroughly understand? Why does not the local association at the shipping point see to it that the agent is cancelled if he does not fulfil his duty. Cancel? Why yes, he can cancel everything, if you don't wake up and see that he does not do it. You have a law, but who is to lay complaints? Who is to enforce the law, if the men who are insulted and defrauded, do not do it?

A SMALL SOUL

I heard a fellow who was digging in a sewer cussing farmers the other day. He said, "they were always wanting twice what wheat was worth." He was smoking a ten cent cigar at the time. I asked him if he thought that fair. He said he had as good a right to smoke cigars as them capitalists. He only smoked one a day anyway. I asked him if he had a family. He said, "You bet; I have two kids."

I said, "You are a beauty; you spend ten cents a day on cigars. That is 70 cents a week, or \$3.00 per month. That is more than you pay for flour for your wife and two kids, and the poor farmer I heard you cussing only gets 70 cents a bushel for his wheat. It takes about 2½ bushels to make a 100 pounds of flour. That is \$1.75 worth of wheat and the miller sells the bran and shorts back to him at a cent a pound, about 50 cents worth. So there is only \$1.25 worth of wheat in that 100 pounds of flour. If the farmer got ten cents more per bushel for his wheat it would only be 25 cents per hundred on the flour; less than one cent per day to all your family, and you are burning up ten cents per day and talking strike for shorter hours and more pay. You miserable wizened up thing; I know your breed." And off I went.

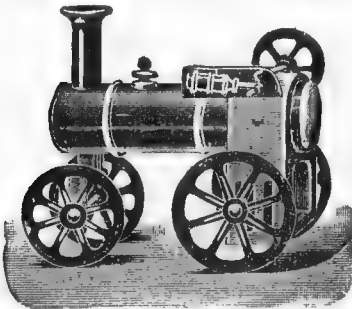
MODEL STEAMBOAT FREE

A perfect model launch, has real steam engine which propels it through water; engine has brass boiler and oscillating cylinder. Propelled by two screws. Given free for selling only \$2.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Christmas Booklets at 3 for 10 cents, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These are very quick sellers. Write now, and when sold return us the money and we will send steamboat post free by return. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

DAINTY DRESSED DOLL**GIVEN FREE FOR SELLING XMAS BOOKLETS**

This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style direct from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our dainty art Christmas Booklets at 3 for 10 cents, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell, as everybody will buy. Write now for

Booklets and we will send Doll as soon as you have sold them and returned us the money. **THE JONES MFG. CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

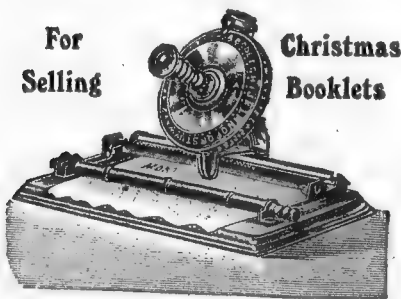
MODEL TRACTION ENGINE**GIVEN FREE**

BOYS! We are giving a number of these engines free. This is a great chance to get an instructive and entertaining article for a few hours' work. This engine runs by steam and has a boiler cylinder, fly wheel and safety valve. We give it free for selling only \$2.50 worth of our high grade postcards at 6 for 10c. These include Christmas New Years, Birthdays, Views, etc. Write now for cards; when sold send us the \$2.50 and we will send engine post free to your address.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO. Canada
Winnipeg Dept.

TYPEWRITER FREE

For
Selling



Christmas
Booklets

This dandy Typewriter, with all letters of the alphabet, figures, signs, etc., can be operated easily and does splendid typewriting; is worked on an entirely new system and is thoroughly equipped for speed. Write us now for only \$4.00 worth of our dainty art Christmas Booklets, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. You will be surprised how quickly they sell. When sold send us \$4.00 and we will send Typewriter by return. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

MAGIC LANTERN FREE**FOR SELLING XMAS BOOKLETS**

New upright shape, entirely made of metal with nickel trimmings, has lamp and chimney and is complete with colored slides. Write for only \$2.00 worth of our dainty Christmas Booklets to sell at 3 for 10c., each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These sell like hot cakes at this low price. When sold send us the \$2.00 and we will mail the lantern post free by return.

THE ART POSTCARD CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Tractioning the Soil

By JAMES A. KING

Fifty years ago the average farm consisted of about fifty acres, and it took two men to tend it. The crops they raised would sell for about five hundred and fifty dollars. In 1909, in North Dakota, eight men cropped two thousand acres and broke ready for crop one thousand more, doing it with the aid of traction engines. Their crop sold for forty-eight thousand dollars. Machinery made this thing possible.

The uncountable millions of wealth produced on our farms in 1911 would not have been possible under the ancient methods of fifty years ago. There are not enough farm laborers in the whole world to produce the millions of bushels of grains, the millions of tons of forage, sugar and other produce grown north of the Isthmus of Panama in 1911 if the old fashioned methods had been used.

When our fathers were youngsters, they plowed with two-ox and two-horse plows, turning over an acre every ten hours. They sowed their grain by hand from bags hung over their shoulders. They cut it with the reaping hook and the cradle, and raked and bound it by hand. They threshed it on the barn floor with a flail and winnowed it in the wind with baskets.

To us young fellows who are just taking charge of the farms from which our fathers are retiring, these things they used to do when they began are but as faint unreal traditions, things to be thought of and wondered at like the tales of roving bands of Indians and herds of buffalo that once occupied the prairies. Those of us who can say we have done any of these things must admit they were done as a novelty rather than as the regular routine of normal farm work. For the sake of being able to tell it, I once helped cradle, rake and bind ten acres of wheat in a stump field. I also threshed a small patch of field peas with a flail so as to learn how to swing that treacherous tool without breaking open the back of my head.

The Old and the New

Think of two old oxen yoked to a crude plow with a cast-iron lay and a cast-iron or wooden mouldboard. They plod along slowly and awkwardly, around and around the field. Every time they cross the field a strip of ground, ten inches wide, is turned over. They plow an acre, possibly an acre and a quarter, in a day. The crude plow they draw does a fairly decent job, if the ground is in good condition for plowing. In comparison to this, look at an engine plowing outfit. One man drives the engine, one man watches the plows, the engine moving along sedately and unconcernedly, around and around the field. Every time it crosses the field a strip twenty-one feet wide is turned over. Such an outfit on my farm in 1908 plowed a thirty-five acre field in five hours and a half. This is better than sixty-three acres in a day. Better than sixty men and one hundred and twenty oxen would do in the old days. My father plowed with the oxen, I plow with the engine—a span of forty or fifty years.

When harvest time came the neighbors would gather into one field. A line would form, with the best man in front as a pace-maker. Each would swing a cumbersome "cradle," cutting a narrow strip of grain, laying it in a narrow ribbon-like line with the heads out. Behind the reapers would come the binders. With an old wooden toothed hand rake one would rake together enough of a strip of the cradled grain to make a bundle, lay down his rake, make a band from the grain and bind the bundle, tossing it aside and picking up his rake to gather grain for another bundle. One man could cradle about three acres and one bind about two acres in a day of ten hours. Behind the binders would come the shockers, and among them all would move the children, carrying water to the men and cleaning the scattering heads of grain. After all the grain in the neighborhood had been cut, they would stack the bundles. In the late fall and winter the grain would be threshed out on the barn floor with flails, one man threshing

Canadian-Made Oliver Plows Now Ready For Canadian Farmers

THE makers of the famous "Oliver Chilled Plow" stake their 50-year reputation on this Canadian Built Oliver Engine Gang Plow—their latest and greatest achievement. Because they are sure of its superiority they now are placing this plow before the tractor-using farmers of the Dominion.

The Oliver Engine Gang Plow

—proved at Winnipeg, and on Canadian farms—is the most practical, successful plow for tractor farmers yet invented. Note these features:

Flexibly joined built-up frames which can be connected to make any size plow, each section adapting itself easily to the lay of the land. Conveniently located individual lever and gauge wheel. Gauge wheel mounted on rocking axle. Share maintains even depth and plows are easy to raise out of the ground. Levers have double latch, making it convenient to operate them with either or both hands, in any position. Closed steel pressed wheel with wide crowning tire and hard-oil cup.

Perfectly smooth platform—nothing to hamper easy, quick operation. Strong

18-inch, rolling coulters, so attached that when they meet an obstruction they lift the plow base, preventing breakage. Coulters fitted with cushion springs.

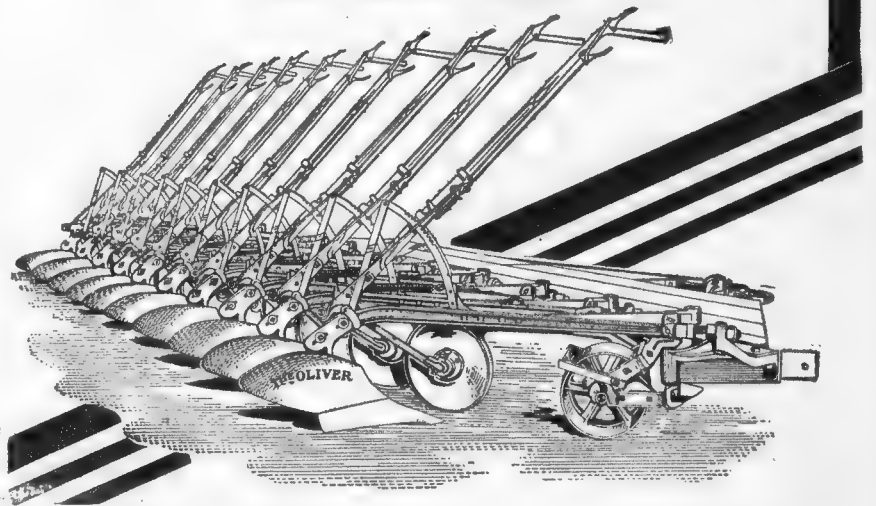
Trucks swiveled to allow for short turning and have extra wide face for carrying weight easily, even on soft ground. Trucks placed scientifically to roll land level and produce the best job of plowing. Beam adjustment to change spacing between bases as found necessary. Curved, heavy steel frog, stands greater strain than right-angle construction.

Oliver Plows, both horse and tractor drawn, are sold in Canada exclusively by the International Harvester Company of America. See the I H C local agent, or, write to the nearest branch house for full particulars.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Weyburn Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
CHICAGO (Incorporated) USA

Sales Agent for Canada



and cleaning eight bushels in a day. Did you ever get down on your knees and swing a flail all day long? It certainly is no fun.

The Modern Way

In the great grain fields of the United States and Canada things are done differently now. One may see a moderate sized engine hauling five or six large self-binders, each one cutting a strip eight feet wide, binding the grain into neat, uniform bundles and dropping them in bunches of five or six handy for the shockers. Or, in some sections one may see a large engine hauling a combined harvester and thresher. This machine, with five or six men to operate it, will walk right down through a field of grain and cut it, thresh it, throw the straw onto the ground and sack the grain ready for hauling to market. In this way one engine and five or six men will cut and thresh from one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres of grain in ten hours. To do this same work in the old way would require thirty-five to forty men to cut the grain, fifty to sixty to bind it, and if it were wheat that went twenty-five bushels to the acre, it would require three hundred and seventy-five men to thresh it with flails; one engine and six men operating a machine that does the work of four hundred and fifty men of fifty years ago.

Comparisons of this nature that could be made are numberless. Measured in years, the time between then and now is but fifty; measured in methods and accomplishments, it is centuries. But more marked contrasts than these can be found today when comparing countries instead of generations. When soldiering in the Philippines four years

ago I found the ancient methods of Palestine of two centuries and more ago in general vogue. The native farmer plows his rice fields with a crooked stick shod with a wrought-iron point, made in some crude local blacksmith's shop, and pulled by a plodding old water buffalo with a rope around his neck and running back between his legs to the plow. He harvests his rice with a long-bladed knife or working bolo. His buffalo tread it out in the sacred way and the process of threshing is completed by hand with a large wooden pestle and mortar.

There now and here fifty years ago, farming was done by hand. Here, today, it is done by machinery. Forty or fifty years ago the American farm of fifty acres was stocked with tools, the total value of which would probably not exceed twenty-five dollars. On the Dakota farm mentioned above, the machinery cost from nine to ten thousand dollars. On that modern farm eight men did the work of a hundred or more in the old days. The products of the labors of those eight sold for forty-eight thousand dollars. The products of those hundred or more would sell for less than half as much. The farmer of then had only "tools"; the farmer of now has "tools, implements and machinery."

The farmer of the middle West does such heavy work as plowing, cultivating, seeding, harvesting, threshing, with implements and machinery hauled with horses or operated with engines. The more progressive men of the West and the middle West are rapidly adapting the engine to replace the horse in the heavy grinding work of the fields.

Engines for General Work

In general the traction engine has

been used almost entirely to operate threshers, shredders, shellers and such power machines. Now that engines have been built that are well adapted to general hauling work, they are rapidly being utilized for general farm work. They are doing the heavy grueling work that is so hard on horses. They are rapidly proving themselves worthy of the name of "the modern farm horse." They are now replacing the horse on the farm, and in the future will replace him a great deal more. There are many kinds of farm work which the engine will do better and cheaper than will the horses.

The farmer of today is learning that he must consider carefully what it actually costs him to do his work and produce his crops. In order to make his business pay the largest net income, he must keep his cost of production at the lowest possible point he can. If he can get his work done cheaper and better than he can do it with horses, he must do it in that way. If he can feed his product to animals which will produce him greater and quicker returns for the food consumed, he must feed it to them instead of to the horses which he no longer needs to do his work.

The Labor Problem

The farmer is facing an even greater labor crisis than is the manufacturer and the contractor. Man is a social animal. The industrial development of our country has produced great concentrations of humanity in the cities. The broader associations made possible by these have appealed to the social natures of the young men. The great industries where "things are doing" have appealed to and fired their imaginations. Thus they have been led to abandon the farm. The immigrants which come to our shores go to the cities rather than to the farms. Consequently each year we farmers face a help-famine. Last year we paid two dollars and a half a day and board for help when haying, harvesting and threshing, and could not always get as much as we wanted then, and much of it was not efficient.

These conditions have existed for years and no doubt will exist for years to come; such conditions are not relieved in one year. As a consequence, there has been and is now a great and insistent demand for ways and means to make it possible for one man to accomplish more work with no more, or even less, effort in a given time. In attempting to do this, many labor saving machines and devices have been built. In general, each machine built has been for the purpose of doing some one thing more extensively and rapidly than it could be done before. Now the tendency is toward making a single machine that will do several things at once. Plows have been made that will cut twenty and thirty feet wide. Now there is a demand for machines that will plow, disc and harrow or disc, seed and harrow at one time. The problem of building these combinations of implements is but partially solved.

These implements and combination of implements have considerably reduced the total number of men needed on any one farm. But the muscular power that was furnished by these men who are no longer necessary must be supplied in some way. In fact, it requires more actual power to seed with machinery than by hand, for power is needed to propel the machines as well as to operate them. Consequently, as the number of men needed to farm a given area has decreased, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of horses needed.

In the development of these man-saving machines a point has been reached where the horses needed to operate them were so many that it was difficult for one man to handle them and attend to the machine. This, coupled with the unreliability of the horse in the rush season, has led to the development of mechanical power to pull them. This opens up a field for the engine.

Engines were already being used for operating threshing machines and some adventurous spirits tried to use them in the field to replace the horse. But engines had not yet been built primarily for general hauling work. Consequently the results were not entirely satisfactory. But there were men who saw the possibilities open to the engine that was

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though equal to the world's best makes, cost you \$100 to \$150 less than pianos sold in the usual way. We avoid the heavy expenses of costly showrooms, high-salaried salesmen, etc., by selling direct from the factory, or through our own agents, at factory prices. Our free catalogue fully describes the distinctive DOMINION features. Write for a copy.

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constructed for this kind of work, and so they developed engines that are very successful for all kinds of general farm work.

These are now rapidly displacing the horse for many things. Seeing that they were a success for the things at which they had been tried in the grain belt, I determined to try them for general farm purposes on an Iowa farm. I did so and found them very satisfactory. Each year I expect to do more and more with them than I have in the past, for each succeeding year's work shows up new possibilities. And since they are proving a success when hauling implements that were built to be hauled with horses, hitching several of them to one engine, they will prove more successful when operating implements that have been built primarily for use with engines.

The Winter Feed

This reduction in the number of men and horses required on the farm is not the only valuable feature in an engine. In almost the entire United States and all of Canada there are certain months of the year when little or no work is done in the fields. The horses stand idle in the barn, eating regularly three times a day. The only returns their owner gets from the feed they eat is the manure they make; in fact the horse nowhere near pays for his keep during these months. The same feed given to cattle, sheep or hogs would give just as great value in manure and would also give an income in the form of milk, wool and flesh. The engine has consumed nothing and so cost nothing during these months.

The heaviest, hardest and most important work of the year comes in the spring, immediately following this spell of idleness. The horses have not been doing enough to keep them in good working condition. They cannot be rushed much when the weather permits one to work. The engine is in just as good condition at the end of the idle spell as it was at the beginning, and here is where I get one of the greatest benefits from my engine. When the seeding season does finally get good, I divide my men into two shifts and we work the engine day and night. We get our grain all in within a few days when the conditions are the best, and my chances are that much better for a uniformly good crop. It looks mighty good to me to see that old engine pounding away from seven in the morning until six at night and then from seven at night until six in the morning, when every minute saved means dollars in the pocket.

My engine in the field will do the work of twenty-two to twenty-six average farm horses and the original cost for it is much less than for them. When used double shifts, it will do the work of forty-five to fifty horses. My fuel and oil for a ten-hour run cost less than the feed for twenty horses for a day. My engine repairs cost less than the shoes, doctor bills and harness repairs for these twenty horses.

Better and Cheaper

The engine will do better field work than will the horses. When plowing with an engine one can also disc and harrow at the same time. Discing and harrowing done immediately behind the plow is far better and costs less than when done after the ground dries out. With the engine I can disc the ground, drill in the grain and harrow it all at one time. This insures quicker and more uniform germination of the seed than does the old method. In this way any ground gone over once is all completed and a heavy rain storm or a wet spell does not make it necessary to do the work all over again.

It costs me less to do these various field operations with an engine than it does with horses. Two men plowing with a twenty-two horse engine averaged two and four-tenths acres eight inches deep for each hour when plowing over two hundred acres. The total cost an acre for fuel, lubricating oil, labor and repairs was thirty-eight and a fraction cents when I was paying one man two dollars and seventy cents and the other a dollar and fifty cents a day. One man with that same engine double discing and harrowed at an average cost for the above items of twenty-four and a fraction cents an acre. Farmers in my vicinity were offering a dollar and a quarter an acre for plowing and had I had the time I could have contracted over two thousand acres at that price. According to experiments conducted by the United States department of agriculture, it costs from twenty-five to thirty-five cents an acre to single disc ground with horses and yet I double disc and harrowed at a cost of twenty-four and a fraction. I did several of these things separately that year so as to find out absolutely whether it were costing more to do these things with an engine than with horses. I proved that it costs considerably less.

Three Things at Once

I not only try to do as many different things with my engine in a year as I can, but I also try to do as many at one time as can be done advantageously.

For instance, when plowing ground to be cropped that same year, or season, it should be disc and harrowed at the same time. These same two men required to operate the plow will do all three of these things by simply reducing the number of plows hauled and fastening the discs and harrows on behind the plows. Last year my engine was in constant use from April until in December. During that time I used it for plowing, discing, seeding, harrowing, harvesting, hauling the hay and bundle wagons when stacking, building roads, digging open ditches, filling tile ditches, doing heavy hauling and threshing.

The day of the traction engine has but begun. The machine or power farm is among us. In the future we shall "traction" the soil and the horse will become more of a friend and companion and less of a slave. The young man who delights in handling machines and engines will find his delights at home on the farm and not in the dark, dirty, crowded city. On the machine farm he will find the opportunity to do the great things of which he dreams, and his labor problems will have been solved. He will become an important factor in the great task of feeding the world.

With a large roomy house, the farmer of the future can have all the modern conveniences of the city home with the blessing of pure air, room and space, delightful scenery and privacy without seclusion, which are known to the city dweller only on rare holidays. He will have modern heating and plumbing systems. If he does not care to work his gas engine double shifts in the fields he can hitch it in the evenings to a private dynamo and it will light his house and barns, and while he sleeps will charge a storage battery with which to operate feed grinders, pumps, washing machines and other things during the day. With the traction engine, the automobile, modern home equipment with sewers and electricity, the telephone and the daily mail at his disposal, the farmer will be the aristocrat of the future, the man of the hour.

Champ Clark's defiant willingness to run for the presidency as an advocate of the annexation of Canada will not make the slightest difference. He will not be allowed to run under any circumstances.—Springfield Republican.

There are many little surprises in this world; for instance, some men can play a mandolin well enough to get paid for it.

FREE

Send 25 cents for 12 stretching patterns 4 sets (3 sizes each) Muskrat, Skunk, Raccoon and Mink. If mention this paper will include "free" 8 trapper picture postals in 15 colors.

BAIT

FURS

Send 25 cents for trial size (3 oz.) "Betterbait" the best bait for land animals. We pay the highest prices for Raw Furs. Write today. Herman Reel Co., Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

The Home

Conducted by: MARY FORD

"Oh, why be forecasting the trials of life,
With so sad and so grievous persistence;
Why anxiously wait for the coming of ills
That never may have an existence?
Far better to trust to the wisdom and love
Of the Providence ever beside us,
With no anxious thought what the future
may bring,
For God guides all events that betide
us."

MY PRAYER

If my neighbor does those things I think
are ill,
Let me not judge! Who knows what
tangled taunting skein
Fate may have woven to have meshed
his heart in pain—
Would I have smoothed the evil knot
with half his skill?

Since I must play the game of life, this is
my prayer,
Though I may lose, let me preserve a
smiling face;
Let me not scorn the weak who falter
in the race,
Let me be merciful—let me play fair!

—LOS ANGELES GRAPHIC

TO THE MOTHERS

Teach your children to be kind to
each other, to sympathize with one
another. Many people have grown up
selfish, simply because they were never
taught to think of anybody but them-
selves. That is one of the main reasons
why an only child is so apt to be selfish,
though the mother will rarely believe
anything against her spoilt darling,
however patent it may be to the others.
Again it is real cruelty to show favoritism
to any particular child, because that child
is sure to suffer for it. There is none too
easy a time in store for the spoilt.

TO THE FATHERS

Have you ever heard the saying, "A
little weekday helpfulness is worth a
lot of Sunday holiness?" Don't you agree
with it? If you are men who go out into
the world and do your share of the world's
work, it is essential that your religion
shall be a practical everyday one, or it
will be of little use to anybody. The
recording angel is likely to pay more
attention to your day book than your
hymn book; and a little generosity in
business is better than the large sums of
money given in charity that have been
made by sweated labor or shady methods.

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Prizes for Letters

If the women of the West are to secure
the privilege of homesteading, for which
many are asking, they must be active.
They must get the men interested in their
behalf and must also secure the favor of
the Dominion government through Hon.
Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior.
Homestead petitions should be signed
as fully and as quickly as possible and
returned.

In addition to this, the educational
work should be continued as in the past.
The petitions should be circulated and
signed as largely as possible and letters
should be sent to The Guide for publica-
tion. In order to encourage this work
The Guide has decided to offer prizes for
the best letters written on this subject
between now and December 1. Five
prizes will be given for the best letters
received either from men or women on
the subject, "Why women should be
granted homestead privileges."

The prizes will be as follows:—

First Prize—The Home Cook Book.
This is the best cook book on the market
and one which any woman would treasure.
It is used in all the best schools of House-
hold Science.

Second Prize—Hulbut's "Story of the
Bible." This is a very large volume
containing 700 pages, beautifully illus-
trated and telling the whole story of the
Bible in an interesting way. It is equally
interesting to old and young.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Prizes—A
selection of any one of the following
seven books by Ralph Connor—"Black
Rock," "The Sky Pilot," "The Man from
Glengarry," "Glengarry School Days,"
"The Doctor," "The Prospector" and
"The Foreigner."

None of these letters should be more
than 500 words in length and all should
be very plainly written on one side of
the paper only. These should be ad-
dressed "Homesteads for Women," The
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Any
readers of The Guide who are interested
in the homestead question sufficiently
to circulate a petition should write in
to the same address as soon as possible
and a petition will be sent to them.
Those petitions which are now being cir-
culated should be filled as soon as possible
and returned within the next few weeks.
Steps will then be taken to see that they
are placed before the government at
Ottawa.

Dreamland:—Yes, there are plenty of
homesteads in Manitoba. If you will
write to the Dominion Land Office, either
at Winnipeg, Dauphin or Brandon,
according to the district you desire, they
will supply you with full information.

SEX HYGIENE WHERE WE FAIL

Every detail of infant life has latterly
been made the subject of special study,
and every mother of common intelligence
has tried to learn and apply the results
of that study. The times of the baby's
meals, the quantity of its feeding, the
modification and sterilization of cow's
milk, the hours of sleep, the ventilation
of sleeping rooms, and other innumerable
details are now attended to with scrupu-
lous care. The change in these respects,
even within the memory of most persons
now living, is striking. The children have
reaped the reward. But no corresponding
change has taken place in the habits of the
adult population. Many families give the

with its due proportion of amusement,
exercise, rest and sleep. The parents
themselves are tied down to drudgery,
overwork, worry and long hours. The
difference when we reflect upon it is
startling. We make hygiene paramount
for our children; for ourselves we neglect
it totally, partly from the idea of sacrific-
ing ourselves for the sake of our children,
partly from necessity, real or imagined,
and partly from the thralldom of habit
already formed. With such a contrast
between the recent improvement of
hygiene in childhood and the lack of im-
provement in middle life, one need not
wonder that the morality of one period
has improved and that of the other has
not. We do not need to invoke the aid
of the theory that weak lives have been

and the meals most daintily served.
The nurses are all fully qualified, and are
sent out to country cases at moderate
charges. I cannot speak too highly of the
care and attention which was shown me
during my stay, and will do all in my pow-
er to help Miss Wilson (the matron) in
her good work, and beg others to do the
same.

I remain,
"A GRATEFUL PATIENT."

LIFE ON THE HOMESTEAD

Where the graceful antelope
Lately took its care free way,
And the dark and dusky red skin
Pitched his tent at close of day,
Now the homesteads dot the hillsides
The brown prairies yield to man
Golden treasures long lain hidden,
Waiting only busy hands.

Hands to turn the mantle covering
God's great storehouse, ages old,
Hearts to trust that for our labor
God repays us many fold.
Yields to us earth's richest blessings,
Yields to us the golden corn,
Yields to us the bright hued sunset,
Yields to us the beautiful morn.

When the prairie grasses waving
On the wind-blown prairie grew
Nature's face has changed her coloring
To a tint of brighter hue.
When the wheat fields slowly fading
From their green to golden sheen,
Then the flax fields gild with beauty
Hillsides with their coat of green.

And our claims are made more homelike
By the rows of waving corn,
Oh, we love to hear the rustle
Of their leaves each breezy morn.
And the vines between them growing
Showing pumpkins small and green
Tell us of some gay time coming
When we light them Hallow'en.

When the golden harvests gathered
When the threshers fill the land
With the hum which gives us warning
That the autumn's close at hand;
Then to distant marts we travel
With the loads of flax and wheat,
Though it is a toilsome journey
Yet we go with willing feet.

For when winter's icy finger
Wraps us up in mantle white,
Round the lignite fires we linger
Taking then our well-earned right;
Reading, music, games and laughter,
While away the winter days,
Till the storm king's reign is ended
And we travel busy ways.

Heart and hand and brain and muscle
All are used by him who knows
How to make the lonely desert
Grow and blossom as the rose.
Every day shall bring its duties,
Every night shall bring its rest,
And we fill our lives with beauty
For in blessing we are blest.

—Mrs. W. J. Haverly, McKenzie Co., N.D.

EUGENICS

Dear Mary Ford:—Re the article under
the heading "The Home" and "Eugenics"
will you be good enough to inform me
where I can get any literature on the
subject? I see in one of our English
papers that Lord Rosebery has been
making an appeal for the building of a
laboratory in connection with the London
University for the study of National
Eugenics.

It is a subject that has often occupied
my thoughts. Since we came out to this
country, six years ago, and launched into
a family, I have in the natural course of
things been brought nearer nature, and
could not fail to notice with what care
all kinds of domestic animals were bred
in striking contrast with the absolute
indifference, and almost criminal ignorance



9051. A Charming Gown.

Costume for Misses and Small Women.
This model has a skirt with seven gores, and the
waist has a detachable shield. The design is
becoming to most figures, and is suitable for all
of this season's dress materials. Blue serge with
trimming of black satin would be a good com-
bination. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 14, 16, 18,
17 and 18 years. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 44 inch
material for the 14 year size.

more prolonged than strong ones. The
moral is that hygiene should not stop in
childhood. It is natural and proper,
however, that the first attempt to apply
hygienic knowledge should begin with the
children. It is through children that new
ideas usually make their way into custom.
"You cannot teach an old dog new tricks."
Grown persons have habits already form-
ed, and when once a habit is formed it
is difficult to change it.

Habits of living among adults have even
grown worse in some respects. Observing
practitioners comment on the increasing
nervous tension in modern life. The rush
of the railway train, the telephone, the
elevator are at once an outgrowth and an
excitant of this increased tension. They
are life's pace makers, and the pace is
ever quickened. The health officer of
New York City attributes to this severer
strain the increase of heart and nervous
disease. It would be interesting to know
the relative prevalence of adult diseases
under conditions of reposeful and exciting
surroundings and occupations, but I
know of no investigation on this phase
of the subject.

A BOON TO WESTERN WOMEN

A Private Nursing Home in Calgary

Dear Mary Ford:—Since I have just
returned from a seven weeks' sojourn in
this "Home" I can speak from experience
of the solid comfort, care and home-like
feelings which I felt throughout my stay,
and I would like all living in the country
districts to know that this substantial,
modern, private house, 2410 Fifth St. W.,
Calgary, has just been opened for mater-
nity and rest cure cases. It seems to me
the very thing most sadly needed in Cal-
gary, and will be such a great benefit to
womanhood. A refined home, not an
institution. The cooking is excellent



8786. A Stylish Little Top Garment.

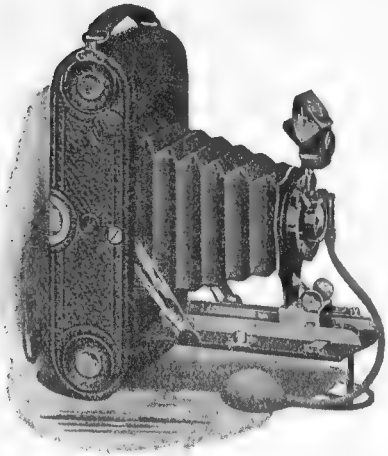
Girl's Coat.
In velvet, plush, caracul or cloth, this model will
be very effective. The model is box shaped, and
has plaited extensions at the side back. The sleeve
may be made in bishop style or as a one piece coat
sleeve. A notched collar that may be of velvet
finishes the neck edge. The Pattern is cut in 5
sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4
yards of 36 inch material for the 12 year size.

one grade of milk for the babies, and
another poorer grade for the rest of the
family. This, they regard as "economy."
Parents require their children to keep
regular and suitable hours for sleep, but
"owl" it themselves. They will keep
their children out of doors, and send them
into the country, but subject themselves
to the dust, smoke and close air of the
workroom and places of business. They
will not allow their children to use alcohol
or tobacco, or even tea or coffee, much
less opium, chloral, or other habit-forming
drugs, but they take these themselves as a
matter of course. They are now insisting
on play grounds for children, but their
own amusements are sought in the unhy-
gienic theatre, or maybe in the saloon or
immoral resort. The child is protected on
all sides, with the results that he some-
times lives almost an ideal animal life,

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published
in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send
10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain
Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the
number of the pattern, giving bust measure
for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt
patterns, and the age when ordering patterns
for Misses or Children. It will require from
ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns
as they are supplied direct from the makers.
No new worker need be nervous or afraid
to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate
and perfectly and plainly marked. Full
directions for making are given with every
pattern you buy; also the picture of the
finished garment to use as a guide.

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AGENTS T. H. BALL SOLD 850 on money back guarantee, not one returned. Stacey sold 12 in one hour. Newsom sold 13 in 10 calls. Gibson sold 48 in 5 days. Sell it! Needed in every home. Our Sunbeam Burner fits other lamps. Complete line for homes, stores, etc. Ask for our liberal agency proposition. MANTLE LAMP CO. OF AMERICA, Dept. 50-B. Offices at Winnipeg and Montreal

exercised in the same subject regarding the human race.

I think that we have taken the teaching of the Bible too literally when we accept the teaching of the ancient writers that "In sin did our mothers conceive us." Surely nothing that God created and ordained could be sinful.

We are in common with most districts experiencing trying times owing to frozen crops, and I fear that there will be very little surplus with which to purchase books, but if you know of any on the subject within reasonable price I shall take it as a great favor if you will tell me the name and publisher, and I will enclose stamped envelope for reply, and thanking you in anticipation,

I remain, dear madam,
Yours faithfully,
MOTHER.

P.S.—Do you think it is a subject that could and should be discussed at our Grain Growers' meetings? I feel so earnestly about it that I should like to bring it to the notice of the members, but so great is the prejudice and firmly rooted too, that I fear it would not be well received. Is it asking too much for an expression of your opinion?

PAGE OF GOOD IDEAS Hints by Correspondents

Sometimes when I start my boys and girls off to school I discover in the last moment a hole in the knee of a stocking. I unfasten the supporter, turn the stocking down and lay over several inches of the top which then underlies the hole, making

it inconspicuous until a more opportune moment comes for mending.

VIRGIE BEILDER.

If one has to carry a light from one part of the house to another, the ideal way is to cut a candle a little shorter than a tumbler, then fasten it to the tumbler bottom, by planting it in a bit of its own meltings, which promptly hardens and holds it there; the tumbler protects the candle from draughts.

KATHERINE J.

When packing dishes to move on cars, utilize all drawer room. I put plates and platters among the sheets and bed linen in the bureau. Larger pieces and smaller articles we put in commodes and smaller drawers done up in towels. Thus we save a large amount of packing material, and have never had a dish broken when packed in this way.

H. P. MYERS.

The best of shoes will sometimes squeak. Ask a shoemaker to dust some powdered soap stone in the soles. Then you can walk in peace.—T. C. Van D.

Instead of the ugly tin baking powder cans used by so many housewives who cannot afford spice cabinets, I utilize my empty talcum powder bottles. They are pretty, to look at, hold enough to last a long time, and having two lids—the inner one being perforated, so that the spice can be shaken out when the outer one is removed—are as handy as if they were made for the purpose. As they are glass, one can find in an instant what one is looking for.—L. M. S.

For the last five years when I have cleaned my kitchen the last thing I would do would be to give my linoleum which covers the entire floor, a coat of varnish, which I find not only preserves it, but also retains its bright colors. This may be also found useful in the case of oilcloth.

ELLEN HERBERT.

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES

Club Women Learn in Class How to Spend Household Money

"Think before you spend," is to be the slogan of the class in household economics which has been organized under the auspices of the department of Home and Economics of the Women's Club of Minneapolis, and which will have its first lesson in a course of twenty-four Wednesday at 10 a. m. in the handicraft guild hall.

Attendance in the class will be limited to 100, and already more than eighty club women have registered. Miss Lilla P. Frich, supervisor of the department of Domestic Science in the public schools, is director of the class, and Wednesday morning Mrs. Roderick, the visiting housekeeper, will be the speaker. The course is divided in four sections. Under the head Household Management comes "The Home Budget and Accounts" and on this Mrs. Roderick will speak, her special topic Wednesday being "The Family Purse of the Poor."

A household economics committee will be appointed Wednesday, which will devote its efforts the coming year to the study of household accounts, on how household money should be apportioned, how the emergency fund should be conducted, etc. This committee's acquired information will be put down in a booklet, which will be published the end of the year.

The full course of twenty-four lessons includes the following topics:

Household Management

- "Science of Spending," "Household Budget," "Accounts."
 - "Conservation of Time and Energy," "Daily Routine."
 - "Laundry Work."
 - "Planning of House," "Site," "Economy," "Use."
 - "Art in the Household."
- #### Sanitation and Household Hygiene
- "Plumbing and Disposal of Waste."
 - "Heating and Ventilation."
 - "Household Pests."
 - "Chemistry of Cleaning and Household Bacteriology."
 - "Child Hygiene."

Personal Hygiene and the Five Food Principles

- "Uses of Water."
- "Heat and Fuel Foods."
- "Tissue Building Foods."
- "Balanced Rations."
- "Food and Market Values Compared."

BOVRIL

IS A GREAT AID TO DIGESTION

Bovril is concentrated beef and in itself is a valuable food, but it also gives power to the system to thoroughly assimilate ordinary diet.

That is why it produces the physical vigor that resists disease.

BIRKS

The word is short—easily remembered and known the whole world over, because it stands for the very best that quality and skill can produce in

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NAME

ADDRESS

Domestic Service

(a) "A Woman's Labor Problem—1, A National Survey; 2, The Local Situation."

(b) "Results of Organized Efforts for Bettering Domestic Service."

(c) "Possible Solution of the Problem—1, Simpler Standards of Living; 2, Standardizing the Housework; 3, Outside Help in the Home."

Special Topics

- "Home Nursing."
- "A Model Kitchen."
- "Textiles."
- "Pure Food Laws."

—Minneapolis Journal.

SELECTED RECIPES

Mutton Pudding.—Line a good sized basin with suet crust; cut up some neck of mutton into conveniently-shaped pieces, removing all superfluous fat, and season the meat highly with pepper and salt. Dip the meat into some flour, and then place it in the basin, putting slices of par-boiled potato between. Add one dessert-spoonful of minced onion, the same of sweet herbs, and pour over stock or water. Cover with paste, tie a cloth over, and boil for three hours.

Broiled Kidneys.—Four mutton kidneys, a little parsley, one table spoonful of butter, salt and pepper. Split the kidneys from the round end down nearly to the core, taking care not quite to separate them, and put a skewer through the core on the cut side, which will keep them open—two or more can go on each skewer. Melt the butter, dip them in it; grease the bars of a hot gridiron; put them on it and grill for about eight minutes, principally on the cut side, but turning occasionally. Great care must be taken that they be not overcooked. Mix on a plate one table spoonful of butter, parsley finely chopped, a little salt and pepper and half a teaspoonful of lemon juice. When all are mixed in a lump, pull out the skewers, put a piece of butter in the centre of each kidney, and serve hot.

Fig Pudding.—One cupful of bread-crumbs, half a pound of figs, a quarter of a pound of suet, one cupful of milk, half a cupful of flour, three eggs, five table-spoonfuls of sugar, a little grated nutmeg. Chop up the figs rather finely, and put them in a saucepan with milk to cook for a quarter of an hour. Put into a basin the breadcrumbs, flour and suet, chopped up finely; also add the sugar and a very little grated nutmeg and mix them well together. Add the figs and milk, then the eggs well beaten, and whisk all thoroughly with a fork. Butter a shape and pour the pudding in, cover with buttered paper, steam for two hours, and serve with sweet sauce.

Banana Blancmange.—One quart of milk, one gill of cream four table spoonfuls of cornflour, lemon rind, vanilla essence, three bananas, four table spoonfuls of sugar. Mix the cornflour into a smooth paste. Boil up the milk, stir in the cornflour, the sugar and flavoring. Boil till all thickens and tastes cooked. Allow the mixture to cool a little, add the whipped cream and the bananas sliced. Mix carefully, place in a wetted mould, and keep in a cool place. When cold, turn out and serve with some fruit syrup poured around.

TO DARKEN HAIR

"Do you think castor oil rubbed into the roots of the hair would help to darken it? I don't want to use a dye," says Mary B. "I am also very pale, but not anæmic. Is there anything I can do to get a color?"

Ans.—I think the constant application of oil to the hair will in time make it a darker shade. With regard to your pale cheeks, fresh air and plenty of exercise are the only things likely to benefit you. After washing your face give it a vigorous rubbing with a fairly rough towel, so as to stimulate the circulation. This will help to bring the blood to the cheeks.

Fewer men now wear vests loud enough to entertain them when alone.

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

WHICH ARE YOU?

Said Benny: "When I grow a man
I'll milk the cows and split the wood;
I'll take my mamma out to ride,
And do a million things I should!"
And thus the minutes, one by one,
Found Benny dreaming in the sun.

Said Teddy: "Shall I get some chips?
And shan't I bring the eggs in too?
I'll draw the baby in her cart,
And then she won't be teasing you."
And thus the minutes, one by one,
Slipped by—while Teddy's work was done.

Dear Boys and Girls:—How'd, how'd, boys and girls. Well here I am again and jolly glad to be with you once more. Gather, gather round me and let me tell you all about the story competition just closed. It was good to hear that you are all delighted with your own young folks circle and we must now make use of every opportunity to make this the brightest, jolliest, and most helpful circle ever invented for the young folks. The stories were all good and the kindly, helpful, ministering spirit shown throughout proves that you have studied your Sunshine lesson well in the past, and gives every promise for the future men and women of our nation. There are many lessons to be learned from these letters. First there is the farmer anxious to follow in his father's footsteps to make the best of his farm and life, and the school teacher hoping to give her pupils the best and brightest ideals and to be just and kind, the painter trying to cultivate his own taste first and then through the medium of his beautiful pictures give hope and courage to the world of men, the nurse with tenderness and mercy eager to help the sick and lonely, and minister to all, the lawyer desirous of making clean and honest laws and charges, working for the principle of honesty first if the cause be just, and last but not least the faithful daughter and willing sister to forego her hopes and ambitions so that her home may be bright and cheerful for the dear ones. God bless you all. May you remember these ambitions and fulfil them as we grow up together.

Your own,
UNCLE WEST.

THE BEGINNING OF A MAN

That was a good answer which was given at a Band of Hope meeting, when a visitor asked the question, "What is a boy?"

A little fellow started from his seat, and replied: "A boy, sir, is the beginning of a man."

That was a true answer, for every man was once a boy. Let us remember that what a boy is in his youth, usually decides what kind of a man he will become.

So boys, be true, be honest, kind, brave, and industrious now, and then, when you have grown to be men, you will be the kind of men that our country needs.

The prizes have been awarded as follows:

Boys

First Prize—Geo. F. Whiting.
Second Prize—Elliott Dutton.
Third Prize—W. E. Burbank.

Girls

First Prize—Alice Kreps.
Second Prize—Marion Corner.
Third Prize—Isabel Turnbull.

SUCCESSFUL BOYS

First Prize Winner

Dear Uncle West:—I saw and read your letter concerning the circle, and thought I would write a letter and see what I could do towards winning at least one book as third prize for it. So now I'll begin.

When I grow up I intend to be a farmer, a good straight honest farmer. I will follow my father's example of farming. He always keeps his farm in good order,

his stock in good sound health, his buildings well built, and his land well worked up for the crops. I mean to keep to his advice which I hear every day. I will try to get the best kind of farming land, the best soil and the best water, which is the two main parts of a farm.

(2) I will have just enough heavy horses to do my work in the fields, and a team of drivers that will do all my driving. Enough cows to make all my butter of, and a few pigs will be enough stock for me. I do not like pigs, but then I like a little pork once in a while. I expect I can find some little rosy cheeked girl in this wide world that will make my bread and butter for me. So with all this I ought to be able to make a little progress at farming. "The farmers are building up the world today."

This ends my letter. But as I think I must surely get some prize through it I will say which ones I prefer.

First Prize—Little Lord Fauntleroy, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Gulliver's Travels.

Second Prize—Alice's Adventures and Gulliver's Travels.

Third Prize—Gulliver's Travels. I have read four of your books, so that leaves me the choice of the rest.

Well, good-bye for tonight,
I remain, a friend of the Circle,
GEO. FREDRICK WHITING.
Melfort, Sask. Age 14.

Second Prize Winner

Dear Uncle West:—To be a lawyer has always been my one desire, and if the future sees the fulfilment of this desire, I hope to do a great deal of good and be respected by all I come in contact with. I want to be a lawyer because I think a lawyer has greater possibilities of doing good. The poorer class of people cannot afford to pay the exorbitant prices most of the lawyers ask for their services, so I will endeavor to right their wrongs, at a price that will bring justice to the poor as well as the rich.

I will always plead on the side of the right, and therefore plead with the greatest earnestness and obtain better results.

If a man comes to me and asks me to plead his case, he will never go away down-hearted for I will do all in my power to help him.

Wishing the club every success, I will close.

ELLIOTT DUTTON.
Summerberry, Sask.

Third Prize Winner

Dear Uncle West:—I think that when I grow up I will be a teacher. I will try to be kind and just to the scholars, and I will not give them more work than I think they can easily manage. You could teach children, and they would soon become wise men and women, and they would, some of them, do the world much good. I would try to be strong, and I would be a good sport. I will not hurt dumb animals, but rather try to protect them, for I think a man can get along just as well in life if not better, by showing kindness to animals. I do not intend to be a miser, nor yet a spendthrift.

W. E. BURBANK, Age 10 years.
Solsgirth, Man.

SUCCESSFUL GIRLS

First Prize Winner

Dear Uncle West:—I am writing a letter on "When I Grow Up." I am 14 years of age, but until four years ago my plans for when I grow up was to be a school teacher. Four years ago my mother died; since then I have had no schooling, as we moved where we are still living soon after her death. I have three sisters, one is older than myself and two younger. My oldest sister kept house for father until two years ago. I have taken her place since then, and intend to as long as I am needed at home. You see I have my younger sisters to care for; they are a thousand times greater than your own future planning. Though we all know it is very hard to give up what you have set your heart upon doing. When I came up here to Saskatchewan four years ago, I was in the sixth grade in school, but having never gone again until this summer, I had forgotten an awful lot, and was put in the fourth grade, so even now if I was to go to school and study all the time on till the age of 21 or



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MANUFACTURERS



WESTERN CANADA FACTORY: 797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG

22 I could hardly learn enough to teach very high classes.

I like to do my work well, not half. I should not teach school and have the name of learning the children nothing. What you do, I always think do well, that was my mother's teaching. My next plan now is to be a music teacher, as I am fond of music, and know a little about it already, for that is a thing I can learn almost at home, so that is my plan for when I grow up, and as my letter is getting rather long, I will bid you all good-bye. From a farmer's daughter,

ALICE KREPS.

Jasmin, Sask.

Second Prize Winner

Dear Uncle West:—I saw in The Grain Growers' Guide that you were reorganizing the Young Folks Circle. It will be very interesting. So I thought I would write a letter on "When I Grow Up."

When I grow up I shall try to do some work that when I die the world will be some little bit happier. If fortune favors me with riches, I shall do all the good I can by helping the sick and poor people, and if I am poor I shall make the best of it. It does not take riches to do good in the world. It seems to me sometimes that it is no use for me to try to do anything to make such a large world a little tiny bit happier, but it is the little things in life that counts. I shall study hard and try to become a school teacher, and teach other scholars, and fit them to go out and earn money for themselves, or teach other scholars, and in this way I will try to help along the work of the world.

I am trying to learn now so I can become a teacher.

MARION CORNER.

Adanac, Sask.

Third Prize Winner

Dear Uncle West:—One of my ambitions is to live so that the world will be better because I have existed. A way I see of doing this is by becoming a school teacher when I grow up.

I am still a school girl, and I know that a teacher has unlimited opportunities for influencing her pupils. I do not think that many teachers know how great an interest is taken in them, or how completely they are the centers of school life. If they did, they would take care that the criticisms which are invariably passed on them are favorable. There are many ways for a teacher to uplift her charges. One is by making herself an example of what she wishes them to be. Another is by guiding some budding intellect into noble channels. A still greater, she can plant the seeds of ambition in some hitherto aimless life. I would love to have reason to think afterwards, that I had done any of these things.

By way of preparing myself, I am learning things to teach, and the best way of teaching that I have experienced. I am also noting the "human nature" of school children, so that I may understand them, and striving after my ideal.

Perhaps I may never teach, my duty may call me another way. If it does, I will try and follow it cheerfully, and to fill whatever sphere in life God has destined

me for well. I am learning, or trying to learn, the fundamental principles of house-keeping and home-making, for future use.

With best wishes to the club, I am,
Yours truly,

ISABEL TURNBULL.

Bird's Hill P. O., Man.

If I win a prize my choice is:—
First—Little Lord Fauntleroy, Black Beauty, Beautiful Joe.

Second—Little Lord Fauntleroy, Beautiful Joe.

Third—Little Lord Fauntleroy.

HONOR ROLL

The honor list is as follows:—

Miss Jennie Martin, Miss Ethel Copland, Miss Gertie Hall, Gerald P. Gordon, Minnie Dunard, Mary L. Ismond, Josephine Greene, May Metcalfe, Marion Paul, Ruth E. Boose, Lizzie McConnell, Pearl MacLennan, E. R. Hunter, Reta Breakey, Victoria Hedlund, Maria Pierce, Florence Williams, Bernice McConnell, Grace Hamren, Leona McBee, Herbert Bryce, Archibald Hogg, Aurelia Hogg, Walter C. Brooks, Mary F. Finlayson, Ernest Carpenter, Arthur Stevens, Evalena Sinclair, Lilly M. Tester, J. D. Dunbar, Sidney R. Hicks, Maggie M. Stewart, Lillian Brown, Edith M. Taylor, Jessie Wriss, Edith Bosse, Maggie Maxwell, Howard Umphry, Iva A. Breakey, Christena Streib, Eleanor Janet Mackee, Sarah E. Mackee, Julia Jacobson, Jack Coward, Lorne Dodds, Gordon Dodds, Frank Feeley, Bert Hunt, Lillie E. Young, Thomas E. Bowe, Bertie Ferguson.

Don't be discouraged. Try again!

PICKLED POSTS

For Fencing

Because of the demand for these posts for Spring Delivery, it will be necessary for us to close our order lists on November 30th next. If you wish any further information, write us immediately and it will be cheerfully given.

These posts are as advertised, and, judging by the quantity already ordered, the Western farmer has recognized an opportunity to supply a long-felt want.

These posts are estimated to last 20 year.

Write today if you wish to ensure prompt Spring Delivery.

THE

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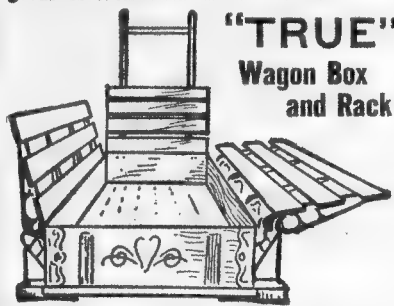
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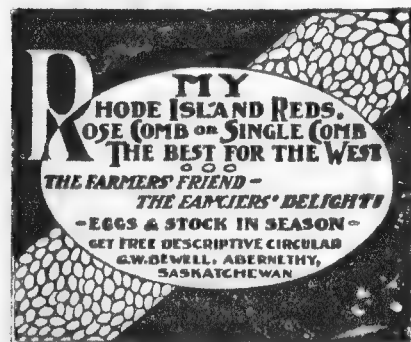
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Conducted by
MARGARET SHIELDS

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To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS Don't you want one?

MOTTO:

There's a bad side, 'tis the sad side—
Never mind it!
There's a bright side, 'tis the right side—
Try to find it!

Pessimism's but a screen;
Thrust the light and you between—
But the sun shines bright, I ween,
Just behind it!

—Jean Dwight Franklin, in the Circle.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Children:—It is quite time that we all began to map out the work that we will do for Sunshine during the coming winter. The Christmas distribution and Toy Mission, must, of course, take first place. If you could take The Grain Growers' Guide to your teachers and ask them to form a Sunshine committee in each school great work could be done in the scattering of love and kindness. In the early part of the Sunshine work, when Margaret was in charge of the Children's Sunshine Circles she kept a record of all the kindly deeds that the children performed. The stories of love and self-sacrifice were then read out at the Sunshine recess, and a yellow and white bow, the Sunshine colors, was given to the one who was considered to have performed the best act for Sunshine. Very pretty and quaint stories came to hand at every meeting, but it was a wonderful help in showing the children that sometimes what appears to be the tiniest act of Sunshine scattered the greatest happiness. Thousands of dolls and toys and good warm garments and funds are needed. Quite a large fund will be necessary this year. There has been so much sickness and distress throughout the summer, and when this is so, many are not prepared to face the winter days.

I commend the winter's work to the loving hearts and willing hands of my children and grown-ups. The circles are extending every day, and with God's blessing in our hearts and work, surely we will be enabled to comfort many hearts together.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

Margaret's Letter Box

THE SAD CASE

Dear Margaret:—Thinking you would like to hear about box sent to "sad case" referred to Oct. 4. Myself and Mrs. E. W. Kidd had the box near full, and a friend in Brandon promised some help. About time to send it off I took a dreadful cold, and I was near in despair, and wanted so much for them to get it before Thanksgiving, so the eldest boy says, "Never mind, Mammy, we will help you." But we cannot do much. Everything on our farm was frozen up. He went to the grocer and got a packing case to hold 50 to 75 pounds, then he went over to Mrs. Kidd's and got another lad, and brought Mrs. Kidd's share. The packing commenced in earnest, including clothing, storm collars, cap, coat, flannel night

dresses, darning needles and thread, butter, tea, raisins, corn starch, spices, etc., lady's suit and cap. These big boys all helped gladly, then my eldest boy said, "Do you remember the box Aunt Meg sent us from the east just after we came out here, and how good everything seemed to us twelve years ago?" A prayer went up hoping this box would relieve one mind of a burden, as much as that box did for me. Oh! such a box, Margaret, if you could have seen it; also the joy of all those little ones, which they have never forgotten, and which has made them ever ready to help any one in need, often though it was the last cent they had in their pocket, some one needed it worse than they, so they gave it. The box was taken to Brandon and expressed. If anything more is needed we can do up a box of shoes, stockings, underclothing, etc., between two neighbors if you can give us any idea of size and what is needed.

Dear Margaret, I should like to just run in and have a chat, it is surely great work Sunshine is doing. Let us hope and pray that all those in need will get a helping hand. It makes me feel I would like to be a millionaire, so that I could make a good many sufferers happy.

Mrs. Kidd and I agreed that shade was necessary to make us all appreciate the Sunshine, so that when the Sunshine appears how thoroughly we all appreciate it.

Hoping the Good Lord will bless you in your good work.

Yours,

Mrs. W. G. G.

IT ISN'T SO HARD

Do you think it's very difficult to make your way in life?

Have a try!

Can't you manage to keep fighting bravely onwards in the strife?

Have a try!

It isn't, so it seems to me,
So hard as it's made out to be;
It's simple as the A B C—

If you TRY!

D'you find it hard to sympathize with other people's views?

Have a try!

Can't you suppress that wish to be in other people's shoes?

Have a try!

Don't fluster and don't flurry,
Don't allow yourself to worry;
But in one thing you'd best hurry—

Have your TRY!

THE HELPING HAND

This week dozens of letters have come in offering to help our sad case, and it shows indeed that the spirit of helpfulness is abroad in our land. Everything will be done to help this case, and a full report will be given at an early date. The distance is so great that I cannot impress too strongly upon my readers the importance of forming up a Sunshine circle in every town, so that before the winter sets in, we can be sure of having trusty friends to take care of those in need in the outside districts. One friend in writing in, asked to be allowed to thank the woman reader who sent in the report of this case. To her our greatest thanks are due, first in reporting our friend in need, and second in giving our warm-hearted readers the opportunity of proving their joyful helpfulness.

There is scarcely any of us who have not experienced loss and disappointment and loneliness in this Western land, and our hearts are aching with the longing to help the new comers on the land. If we could only know of their wants. From now on I will be glad to receive reports of anyone, sick or lonely who would like post cards or letters, any one in want, that we may supply their needs, as far as may lie in our power. What one cannot do, the other can, and in making known the needs through our Sunshine column, we are carrying on the work that Christ would have us do. "Help ye one another." "Freely ye have received, freely give."

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two-cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

Canadian Northern Rly.

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Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending 30th of November, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, 1st December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, 1911, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1911



The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 80 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 4

Borden when he went west to oppose reciprocity. The speech from the Throne is published on another page of this issue of The Guide.

Laurier and Borden Clash

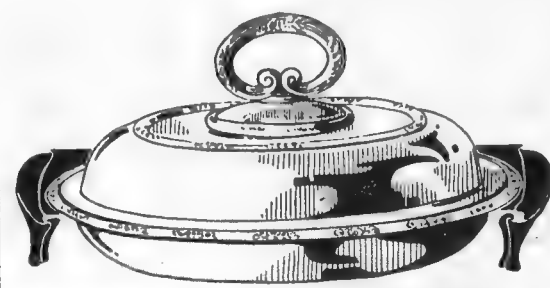
Everyone expected that the first sitting of the House would pass off practically without incident and that the election of Dr. T. S. Sproule to the Speaker's chair would be attended by a few commonplace remarks about his fitness for the position, his long services in the House, and so forth. It proved to be quite the contrary, however, because Sir Wilfrid Laurier, despite his high regard for Dr. Sproule could not, apparently, resist the temptation to comment on the acquiescence of the Nationalist wing of the government in the elevation of one who has been the subject of abuse in the Nationalist press. While agreeing that Dr. Sproule was worthy of the praise which Premier Borden had bestowed upon him he expressed surprise that the minister of public works (Hon. F. D. Monk) and his followers could approve of a man who had been described as a bad man by the Nationalist newspapers and who had been accused in 1905 of having entered into a compact with himself (Laurier) to deprive the Catholics of Saskatchewan and Alberta of their schools and the French-Canadian settlers of the prairie provinces of their language. Yet on the first day of the session Dr. Sproule was chosen as the candidate of the Nationalist party. "Sir," said the ex-premier in conclusion, "is it not thus that we take



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Prof. C. H. Lee, M.A., Manitoba Agricultural College.
Prof. W. H. Day, B.A., Guelph Agri. College.
A. Mitchell, Weed Expert, Coaldale, Alta.
Prof. R. M. Dolve, N.D. Agri. Coll.
Prof. C. I. Guinness, N.D. Agri. Coll.

THE LESSONS

The course consists in part of some twenty-five lessons upon which the service is based. Each lesson is a booklet in pocket-size form and attached to each booklet are a few questions which the student is invited to answer in order that the School may know whether the principles discussed in each little volume have been thoroughly grasped. Such subjects as how to test your soils, fight plant diseases and kill weeds, how to rotate your crops, feed your stock, grow alfalfa, beautify your home, apply business methods to your farm, dry farming and hundreds of other subjects are covered—every phase by an expert in his line.

CONSULTATION SERVICE

You are at liberty to apply to our Consultation Department and receive free of expense expert advice on farming matters or discuss with our trained men any problems that may confront you. Hundreds of our students consult us freely, and do not hesitate to say that this part of our service is worth the price of the whole course. Many times our Consultation Department, which is in close and constant touch with the Experimental Stations in Canada and the United States, send matter of interest to students unasked, simply because they know their needs. There is also a constant exchange of ideas between the farmers who are enrolled.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING

"I will never regret enrolling as a student of your School. The lessons are interesting and contain valuable information. Yours is certainly a splendid course for every farmer. The first two lessons will more than repay for the whole course and it is money well spent."

Thos. Chapman, Elkhorn, Man.
"I am delighted with the clear and practical teaching of lessons. I consider the course is worth double the price you ask for it. It is one of the best means of putting one on the right 'trail' to success. In closing, I would state that I consider the money invested in your course will pay me a perpetual dividend."

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Send me further particulars free of charge.

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WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS—BUT SPEAK TO A STUDENT YOURSELF

Correspondence School of Scientific Farming

5 EDWARD BLOCK, OPPOSITE EATON'S, WINNIPEG

A Western School with Western Instructors for Western Farmers

the measure of what we are to believe of their denunciations, and how easily they swallow their principles, if, indeed, they can be dignified by the name of principles." Earlier in his speech Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a bantering mood said that if the government which after an election in which the principle fought for was the maintenance of British institutions, which were much threatened by a harmless and innocent trade agreement, wished to be consistent it would follow the British precedent and elect a permanent speaker. He smilingly suggested that the ex-Speaker, Hon. Chas. Marcl, would be a good man for the post. But that was not to be expected now that the victory was won. British institutions could be relegated to the backyard in dust and ignominy, to be brought out, polished and refurbished again when another election comes round.

Premier Borden, who was somewhat nettled by Sir Wilfrid's raillery, said that while the ex-Premier had indulged in a somewhat rambling speech he had in the end admitted that Dr. Sproule was entirely worthy. He had already begun to give evidence that he was going to preach in Opposition what he did not practice when in power. Sir Wilfrid was evidently surprised because certain dissensions which he expected to see develop on the government side of the House had not materialized. It was quite natural that he should be angry. Mr. Borden characterized the observations of the Liberal leader as unworthy. But that was no new thing in the record of the right honorable gentleman. He closed by challenging the Liberals to divide the House and predicted that if they did so the motion would receive the unanimous support of the ministerialists.

Nothing more was said on either side, but the incident was sufficiently warm to make people who love a scrap look joyful and predict that it was going to be a fighting session. Such an incisive little debate in connection with the election of a speaker has seldom occurred in the House, and it indicates that the Opposition leader proposes to pound upon the joints which bind Conservatives and Nationalists together in the hope of rending them asunder. If this is his plan there promises to be many interesting debates during the session.

Militia Conference

Co-incident with the opening of Parliament one hundred military officers from all parts of the Dominion gathered at the call of the Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, to consider the question of the better organization and training of the militia forces of Canada. While many of the recommendations arrived at as the result of the conference, including the proposal to increase the pay of the infantry soldier, will meet with the approval of those who are not opposed to militarism, some of the suggestions advanced will doubtless be received with smiles of amusement by the majority of the people of Canada. A few of the officers quite seriously proposed some form of conscription and wanted the conference to take action. But wiser counsels prevailed and it was pointed out that when the people of Great Britain are afraid to adopt conscription it would be well for Canada to hesitate.

Another suggestion seriously advanced by Col. Ponton, of Belleville, Ont., was that military service should be demanded as a qualification to manhood suffrage. Reduced to its logical conclusion the adoption of this suggestion would mean that, apart from the property holders, no man in Canada could vote unless he had served either in the cadet corps as a youth or in a military unit. The absurdity of the proposal would seem to lie in the fact that property owners who, presumably, could better afford to spare the time to undergo training, would not be compelled to undertake obligatory service. A more moderate proposal that the Australian system, under which all school boys must be trained in cadet corps, was not accepted. Which all goes to show that the majority of military men realize that the people of Canada would not be disposed to depart from the present system of voluntary service. That the conference will result in an uplift for the volunteer militia is certain. Better organization, better conditions for the soldiers and more thorough training were the keynotes of the practical speeches made by the minister of militia, by General Colin Mackenzie, chief of staff, and other leading officers. Along these lines much can be accomplished without any alarming increase in the present expenditure on the force.

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

WE TEACH YOU HOW

to ship your grain and get the full values every time. We can sell any kind, any grade, any quantity! Don't take less money when our service is at your command.

Write TO-DAY for our Bills of Lading and Full Instructions

Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd.

Main Office WINNIPEG Grain Exchange

MANITOBA BOUNDARY EXTENSION

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—Premier Roblin, who with Hon. C. H. Campbell has been at Ottawa for the past week, announced on Monday night that an agreement had been reached between the Dominion and Provincial governments for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba to the

Hudson Bay. The territory to be added is the same as that which the late government proposed to grant to Manitoba, and Premier Roblin announces that financial terms satisfactory to the province and on the basis of those granted to Alberta and Saskatchewan have been arranged.

MacLennan Bros., Ltd., Suspended from the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

This is nothing unusual, however, as they are accustomed to this sort of treatment from the grain interests responsible for their suspension.

READ

Within one month after we started business, in 1899, we were informed by a big elevator concern that as it was our intention to handle car lots of grain for one cent a bushel commission, we would be forced to quit as our competition interfered very materially with the elevator business which it tended to disorganize. This was at least frank.

In reply to this peremptory demand we did the only thing that a self-respecting commission firm could do in the circumstances. We refused to quit. Immediately after this the monthly rent of our office was doubled without rhyme or reason. This was a delicate hint of what we were to expect. But more was to follow. During the next four years we were forced to change our account with four different banks, owing to what we recognized as an organized effort on the part of a certain ring in the Grain Exchange to put us out of business. Shortly after this embarrassing experience with the banking interests several cars of our grain, which we were shipping to Duluth, were, without warning, one fine day held up on the track at Emerson. This was the direct result of information circulated among the shippers of this grain—information emanating from the Winnipeg offices that were trying to stamp us out—to the effect that MacLennan Brothers were worthless and could not pay for the grain. This information was circulated with deliberate malice in spite of the fact that at the very moment these cars were being held up at Emerson the proceeds from the sale of the said cars had been placed to the credit of the shippers in the banks where we were requested to remit. We have proof in our possession at the present moment of the accuracy of this statement.

A few years subsequent to this we were once more boycotted by the "Big Grain Interests" and found it necessary to go into the grain exporting business in self-protection—as the terms of the boycott made it impossible for any other member of the Exchange to deal with us. In spite of this we continued to do business at the old stand—with the result that in six months we were invited back to a full enjoyment of the privileges of the Exchange.

Then a new scheme was tried. The subtle hand of certain imported experts from the United States began to make itself felt. Into the commission rule of the Grain Exchange a clause was inserted which was designed to make it impossible for a track buyer to continue to compete with the elevator interests. The object of this clause, however, was a little too obvious. It was so transparently unjust that it led through several stages to the now historical prosecution of what was called at the time the "elevator combine." With the general features of this celebrated case the farmers of Western Canada are only too familiar. Suffice it to say that Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, was so thoroughly convinced of the pernicious nature of this clause that he gave the council of the Exchange twenty-four hours in which to wipe it out.

Since that memorable time until very recently nothing further was heard of this obnoxious "fifty dollars a month" clause. Then the Exchange, acting no longer as an incorporated body but as a voluntary association working under a "gentleman's agreement," made its last play to stamp out the competition of the track buyers, by re-introducing, and attempting to enforce, the old clause that Premier Roblin had indignantly denounced as a "cinch law," unjust and indefensible in its discriminatory nature.

On November 13th, 1911, the council of the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, dominated by the same influences that have been at work for our undoing since 1899, suspended the firm of MacLennan Brothers, Limited, from the Exchange for refusal to comply with the terms of this unjust regulation.

We are as well able today to take care of ourselves and our customers in this latest fight against oppression as we were on former occasions, the facts of which we have related. We are still doing business at the old stand. This is evidently causing our opponents considerable anxiety. They are, therefore, resorting to the despicable methods of circulating reports by word of mouth through travellers and buyers at country points to the effect that MacLennan Brothers, Limited, as a result of their suspension, are entirely out of the grain business.

This is as false as it is malicious. We desire to assure our friends and patrons that in spite of any methods that may be adopted for the purpose of freeing the elevator interests of our competition at country points we shall continue to give the same service that we have given in the past, and shall continue to deserve the confidence of our customers which has been earned by years of fair and square dealing.

MACLENNAN BROS., LTD.

WINNIPEG, MAN.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 21)

Wheat.—The outstanding feature of the past week has been the congestion of traffic on the two main railway lines, said to be more severe than at any other time in the last fifteen years. This has meant that thousands of cars are held up at Winnipeg, or immediately west of Winnipeg, and it may mean serious disappointment to many shippers who had calculated that their grain had plenty of time to reach the lake terminals and be sold before the close of navigation. At the present time it is anticipated that navigation will close November 30, although a boat or two might load after that date, but the increased freight and insurance will be such that only December prices, or a little premium over December prices will be paid for such wheat. All of which goes to show the very decided necessity of a reciprocal demurrage law, so that our farmers would have some protection on grain which does not travel so many miles per day. It certainly is most unfair that a farmer should be assessed demurrage if he keeps a car an hour over twenty-four hours in loading, and then the railway company let his car stand several weeks without moving either way at the initial point of loading, or at some convenient siding down the line. It is altogether likely therefore that very good prices will prevail from now until the close of navigation, as the blockade has made an unexpected scarcity of wheat. Farmers will do well to check up their cars and see that they have given definite instructions, as hundreds of farmers do not send in instructions as to selling when they ship, and often not for some time after.

The Argentine situation is on the whole fairly favorable, and they expect to reap a very good crop down there. Looking over the whole situation, however, we feel somewhat that our high grade wheat will bring higher prices towards spring. Farmers having good clean grain which will make good seed, should keep it at home, as much seed will be wanted shortly after the New Year, when farmers commence to make their arrangements for new seed.

Oats.—Oats have held quite steady and strong, with a little upward tendency, due perhaps, more to scarcity of offerings than to actual consumptive demand. Boat space must be filled, and those who have their oats arriving at terminals these days are getting the advantage. However, we expect to see quite good prices prevail for oats, especially perfectly clean oats which will be wanted to go to Ontario and Quebec for seed purposes in the latter days of January, and until the middle of March. Farmers will do well therefore to hold back any perfectly clean oats, as only for that six or seven weeks throughout the whole year is there a premium on No. 1 C.W. oats over No. 2 C. W. and it is the seed demand alone which makes it.

Barley.—Barley has been in demand if "spot," but not en route. The arrival of some buyers representing big American houses in the West here in the last few days, and enquiries for our high class barley, would seem to indicate that our good barley is wanted all right.

Flax.—Flax has rallied on two or three occasions, and if it be true that the American crop is nearly twenty million bushels short of their requirements, as is reported, our flax should do better, though likely not until after the New Year. Great care should be exercised by our farmers in threshing the flax which has snow on it these days, as tough flax has to be dried at heavy shrinkage, and dried flax is very slow to sell.

Many farmers are writing to enquire if it be true that their tough grain will not be received at terminal elevators. Our farmers may rest satisfied that any grain down to condemned heated wheat has to be taken in at terminals, and they need have no fear of shipping tough or off grade grain, provided it is worth the freight. Farmers should endeavor to put their low grade grain upon the secondary markets of the world, that is, ship it themselves, and so make every possible cent out of it, for we feel that this is a year especially when the farmers should have the last cent for their crop.

WINNIPEG FUTURES					MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
Wheat—					(Sample Market, November 18)				
	Nov.	Dec.	May	Old					
Nov. 15..	98½	95½	98½	98½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 13 cars	1.06½			
Nov. 16..	99½	96½	99½	98½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06			
Nov. 17..	99½	96½	99½	98½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½			
Nov. 18..	99½	96½	99½	98½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½			
Nov. 20..	100	96½	99½	98½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7,000 bu. N.D. to arrive	1.06½			
Nov. 21..	100½	96½	99½	99	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10,000 bu. to arr.	1.06			
Oats—					No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.06½			
Nov. 15..	40½	38½	41½	41½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5,000 bu. to arr.	1.05½			
Nov. 16..	40½	39	42½	42½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04			
Nov. 17..	41	39½	42½	42½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 24 cars	1.04½			
Nov. 18..	41½	39½	42½	42½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.04½			
Nov. 20..	42½	39½	42½	42½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.03½			
Nov. 21..	42½	39½	42½	42½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04½			
Flax—					No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7,000 bu. to arr.	1.04½			
Nov. 15..	187	182½	187	187	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01½			
Nov. 16..	181	186	187	187	No. 3 wheat, 24 cars	1.01½			
Nov. 17..	189	185	187	187	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01½			
Nov. 18..	192½	188	187	187	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.01			
Nov. 20..	190	189	187	187	No. 3 wheat, 1 car frost	.99½			
Nov. 21..	188	184	187	187	No. 3 wheat, 1 car frost	1.00			

TOUGH WHEAT

Quotations for tough wheat, November 21, were: No. 2 Northern, 98½c.; No. 3 Northern, 88½c.; No. 4, 80½c.; No. 5, 69c.; No. 6, 62c.; Feed, 61c.

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, November 18. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	99½c.	\$1.05 to \$1.05½
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	96½c.	\$1.02½ to \$1.03½
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	92c.	98c. to \$1.00
December wheat	96½c.	\$1.03½ to \$1.03½
May wheat	99½c.	\$1.08½
No. 3 White oats	39c.	45½c. to 46½c.
Barley	55c. to 66½c.	80c. to \$1.19

No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00½	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.11
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98½	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.97
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.97½	No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.00	No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.95
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	.99½	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.98
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.02
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98½	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.81	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.08
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	.81	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.92
Rejected wheat, 1 car frost	.90	No grade barley, 1 car	.95
Rejected wheat, 1 car frost	.92½	No grade barley, 1 car	1.00
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.90	Sample barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.00
Rejected wheat, 1 car frost	.82	Sample barley, 1 car	1.11
No grade wheat, 1 car	.95	Sample barley, part car	1.13
No grade wheat, 1 car frost	.86	Sample barley, part car	1.00
No grade wheat, 1 car frost	.85	Sample barley, 1 car	1.02
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00	Sample barley, 1 car	1.06
No grade wheat, 1 car	.98	Sample barley, 1 car	1.04
No grade wheat, part car	.96½	Sample barley, 1 car	1.10
No grade wheat, 1 car	.81	Sample barley, 1 car	1.09
No grade wheat, 1 car	.94½	Sample barley, 1 car	.97
No grade wheat, 1 car	.97	Sample barley, 1 car	.92
No grade wheat, 1 car	.99½	Sample barley, 1 car	.90
No grade wheat, 1 car frost and stained	.85	Sample barley, 1 car to arr.	.92
No grade wheat, 1 car	.97½		
No grade wheat, 1 car	.99		
No grade wheat, 1 car heavy smut	.99		
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.03½		
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.03½		
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car Montana	1.03½		
No. 2 western wheat, 1 car	.99		
No. 3 western wheat, 1 car	.89		
No. 2 Hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.00½		
No. 2 Hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.05½		
No. 3 Hard winter wheat, 2 cars	.98½		
No. 3 Hard winter wheat, 1 car	.99½		
Montana	.99½		
No. 4 Hard winter wheat, 1 car	.98½		
No. 4 Hard winter, 1 car Montana	.97½		
No. 3 White oats, 1 car	.46½		
No. 3 White oats, 1 car	.45½		
No. 3 White oats, 1 car	.46½		
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.44½		
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.44½		
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.45		
No grade oats, 1 car heavy	.45		
No grade oats, 1 car	.43		
Montana oats, 2 cars	.49½		
No. 3 barley, 1 car, thin	1.12		
No. 3 barley, 1 car	1.13		
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.12		
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.13		
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.07		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.06		
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.04½		
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.02		
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.03		
No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.12		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.14		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.09½		
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.05		
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.95		

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

November 17, 1911

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	12,427,308	4,653,756	1,115,116
Last week	13,064,792	4,801,851	1,025,969
Last year	12,381,405	7,692,337	998,472

Ft. William	5,489,985	1,024,903	454,419
Pt. Arthur	3,357,142	651,431	468,009
Depot Har.		29,859	
Meaford	30,667	38,905	
Mid. Tiffin	1,243,470	741,832	
	140,000		
Collingwood			47,500
Owen Sd.	182,720	415,004	62,920
Goderich	89,596	358,684	
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	29,959	210,833	
Pt. Colb'ne	360,218	20,500	
Kingston	395,153	146,503	18,079
Prescott	184,179	350,230	
Montreal	776,700	396,257	61,324
Quebec	4,450	95,577	2,865
Victoria Hbr.	143,069	123,238	

Note.—There are 1,406,901 bushels of oats, U. S. (in bond), at Midland Tiffin.

If there is any necessity for the middleman, the commission man at Winnipeg is the place for that middleman. The open market is there, and the best advantages for selling. Why sell to a man in the country who has also got to have his agent at Winnipeg sell for him.

The Simpson-Hepworth Co., 449 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, is one of the best firms to ship to. Their entire efforts are always in the farmers' interests, and they are practically a farmers' company.

The Simpson-Hepworth Co., are worthy of your patronage.—ADVT.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from NOV. 15 to NOV. 21, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1 1	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 2 2	Ref. 1° Seeds	Ref. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 8 cw.	3	4	Ref.	Feed	INW 1 Man. Re		
Nov. 15	98½	95½	90	83	71½	64	62½	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	38	65	55	52	50	....	..
16	99	96	90¾	84	72	65	65½	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	38½	65	55	52½	50½	....	....
17	99½	96½	92	86	75	68	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	38½	66	55	52½	50½	....	....
18	99½	96½	92	86	75	68	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	39	66½	55	..	..	....	....
20	100½	97½	92¾	87½	75½	68½	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	39½	66	54	52	50½	....	....
21	100½	97½	93	88	75½	68½	67½	..	..	..	..	..	..	43½	39½	66	55	52	50½	....	....

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

FOR

DRESSED POULTRY

ALEX. COOPER

350 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending November 18)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	3049	1425	5149
C. N. R.	1693	371	43
G. T. P.	792	137	

Total last week	5534	1933	5192
Total prev. week	6629	1126	1794
Total year ago	9145	1794	1896

Disposition

Butchers east	450
Stockers west	82
Feeders east	127
Local consumption	4875
Sheep shipped west	293

Cattle

There have been altogether too many cattle of the common kind on the market during the past week and prices have declined from 25 to 50 cents a cwt. For the first few days of the rush, the local buyers took almost everything that came along, and prices held fairly steady, but when 1,200 head of cattle arrived at the yards Monday, practically all of them low grade stuff, they found the market glutted and prices went down. The packers now have all they can handle, the abattoirs being overcrowded and anything but prime stuff had best be kept at home for a couple of weeks. For good butcher cattle and export animals, there is a good demand, however, and the few bunches of really prime stuff have all brought over 5 cents a pound. Good stockers and feeders are also finding a ready market at satisfactory prices, but veal is down 50 cents a cwt.

Hogs

The hog market has been better, and the 8 cent mark was touched again on Saturday and Monday, but to-day (Tuesday) a decline was reported from Montreal and the best price offered was \$7.75 a cwt.

Sheep and Lambs

The advance in mutton noted last week has been maintained, and the best lambs have again been selling at \$6 a cwt., while good killing sheep have been bringing from \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Country Produce

Butter

The advance in the price of butter continues, and dealers are paying 28 cents for fancy dairy and 24½ to 25 for No. 1. Very little of the butter coming to the city from Manitoba is good enough to fetch these prices, however, and most dairymen have to take less. Good round lots are worth 22 cents.

Eggs

Eggs are quoted at last week's prices, 32 cents for new laid, and 28 cents for good stock subject to candling.

Potatoes

The difficulty of shipping potatoes without getting them frozen is preventing large arrivals, and better prices are being paid, the present figure being 60 cents on cars at Winnipeg.

Milk and Cream

There is no change in the price of milk and cream, dealers paying \$2.00 a cwt. for sweet milk, 30 cents per lb. of butter fat for sour cream and 35 cents for sweet cream.

Live Poultry

Poultry prices have been a fixture for the past month, and with a fair supply coming in both from east and west they look like staying where they are. Spring chickens are worth 12 cents a pound; fowl, 9 cents; geese, 10 cents; and turkeys, 14 cents, live weight.

Hay

The hay market is unchanged. Dealers are paying \$9 a ton on cars at Winnipeg for No. 1 wild, \$8 for No. 2, and \$13 for No. 1 Timothy.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 20.—Following are today's quotations for Manitoba spot wheat:

Manitoba No. 1 northern	Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 northern	\$1 12½
Manitoba No. 3 northern	1.09½
Futures were firm and closed as follows:	
December	\$1.04½
March	1.03½
May	1.02½

AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Malting barley \$1 to \$1.29. Receipts 84 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Nov. 20.—The Tribune says: Theory and fact are about evenly divided as influences in the wheat market. The believer in an ultimate shortage in supplies before the next crop is overwhelmed by the excessive total of the immediate visible stocks.

The trader who points to the tremendous accumulation in the terminal elevators as too much of a weight on the market is, nevertheless, fearful that the adjustment between supply and demand before next harvest will be uncomfortably close.

The strength in the market, in spite of the heavy elevator stocks, comes from the cash division, reflecting the broad, active buying power of millers, who are evidently impressed with the theory of a year-end shortage and are conserving the raw material now for future use.

While the volume of flour business is fair, it is by no means equal to the purchases of wheat by the mills. The manufacturers are taking advantage of the

Poultry and Hogs Wanted!

DOMINION PRODUCE CO., Olafson Building

(Cor. King and James Sts.) WINNIPEG, Man.

HIGHEST prices paid and remittances made promptly upon receipt of shipments.

SHIP DIRECT TO US

present heavy run to pick the arrivals with an eye to its milling value and later requirements when consumption will have to draw on the visible supply for its needs.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Fair net advance was recorded in wheat futures to-day, the December again showing the best strength with an advance during the morning to 96½ and the close 96½, about 3-8 up from last prices Saturday. Liverpool showed strength at ½ to ¼ higher for the day. Berlin and Budapest ¾c. higher. Northwest markets ruled strong and closed ½ to ¼ higher than Saturday all around.

Early cable news was on the side of the buyers, as Liverpool had very strong spot markets, with ½ to 1 advance, light La Platte offers. Total world's shipments dropped to 5,250,000 bushels, same week last year they were nearly 15 million bushels. Best prices of the morning were made on buying flurry started by B. W. Snow cable from Buenos Ayres, claiming that wheat province has had a period of damaging storms, wind, rain and hail, with injury to the crop, although weather now fine. There was a decrease of 637,000 bushels in the Canadian visible supply for the week. The increase in U. S. visible was 1,350,000, and the total is now nearly 58 million. Northwest receipts were heavy. Although southwest receipts are very limited despatches told of 1c. decline in cash market to-day. The trade could not easily understand the increase of over 300,000 bushels in Chicago total stocks of wheat. Toledo, Kansas City, and St. Louis showed liberal reductions. No doubt the Argentina news will continue to be the feature of greatest interest until the actual harvest is reached.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 24,000; market steady. Beeves, \$4.40 to \$9 10; Texas steers, \$4.00 to \$5.70; western steers, \$4.30 to \$7.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.90 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$1.90 to \$5.75; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.25.

Hogs—Receipts 51,000; market fairly active at opening prices. Light, \$5.75 to \$6.45; mixed, \$6.05 to \$6.50; heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.55; rough, \$6.05 to \$6.25;

good to choice, heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.55; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.65; bulk of sales, \$6.30 to \$6.45.

Sheep—Receipts 42,000; market weak. Native, \$2.50 to \$3.80; western, \$2.65 to \$3.85; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.60; lambs, native, \$3.50 to \$5.85; western, \$3.75 to \$5.85.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Nov. 18.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state today that the few cattle that were for sale commanded a ready sale at prices last cabled. These were: States steers from 12¾ to 13½ cents.

Canadian from 12¾ to 13¼ cents.

Ranchers, 11½ to 12¾ cents per pound.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on November 17, was 8,847,127.20, as against 10,177,696.50 last week, and 8,713,286.40 last year. Total shipments for the week were 5,240,852, last year 3,516,636. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	5,429.40	21,844.50
No. 1 Nor.	299,436.10	1,502,680.50
No. 2 Nor.	1,102,007.10	2,790,644.30
No. 3 Nor.	1,921,224.50	2,223,480.50
No. 4	1,174,894.10	745,466.30
No. 5	797,659.50	339,913.20
Other grades	3,546,475.30	1,089,255.50
	8,847,127.20	8,713,286.40

Stocks of Oats—

	1911	1910
No. 1 White	38,278.15	275,849.15
No. 2	622,626.19	3,298,564.17
No. 3 White	141,518.02	319,661.04
Mixed	9,047.02	9,761.26
Other grades	864,564.21	602,571.14

	1,676,334.25	4,506,408.08
Barley	922,429.00	617,019.00
Flax	549,526.00	514,408.00

SHIPMENTS

	Oats	Barley	Flax
This week	1,250,724	115,966	12,623
Last year	572,487	20,342	572,594

The annual meeting of the Joseph Fels Fund Commission will be held in Chicago on December 24, 25, 26. It was the intention to hold the meeting in New York, but this is the final decision.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	Wk Ago	Yr Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	100½	97½	94½	Choice export steers	4.90-5.25	4.90-5.25	4.85-5.00	Fancy dairy	28c	27c	27c
No. 2 Nor.	97½	94½	91½	Good export steers	4.65-4.85	4.60-4.85	4.40-4.60	No. 1 dairy	24½c-25c	24c	24c
No. 3 Nor.	93	89½	86½	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.40-4.60	Good round lots	22c	20c-22c	21c-22c
No. 4	88	82½	80½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.35-4.65	4.35-4.65	4.00-4.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	75½	71½	79½	Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	3.50-3.85	3.85-4.15	3.00-3.75	Strictly Fresh	32c	32c	45c
No. 6	68½	65½	73½	Best fat cows	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	3.75-4.15	Subject to candling	28c	28c	26c
Feed	67½	62½	63	Medium Cows	3.50-4.00	3.75-4.25	3.25-3.50	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				Canners	2.50-3.00	3.00-3.25	2.50-3.00	Per bushel	60c	55c-60c	75c
No. 2 C.W.	42½	40½	33½	Best bulls	2.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.40	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Common and medium bulls	2.50-2.75	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	35c	35c	
No. 3	66	65	47	Best stockers and feeders	4.00-4.40	4.00-4.40	4.25-4.40	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	30c	30c	
Cash Flax				Light stockers	3.25-3.75	3.25-3.75	2.75-3.10	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	
No. 1 N.W.			241	Choice veal calves	5.00-5.50	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.50	Live Poultry			
Wheat Futures				Common to medium calves	4.25-4.75	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	Chickens	12c	12c	12c
November	100½	97½	94½	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55		Fowl	9c	9c	8c
December	96½	94½	92½	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35		Old Roosters	9c	9c	6c
May (old style)	99½	98½	96½	Hogs				Ducks	12c	12c	11c
May (new style)	99	97½		Choice hogs	7.75-8.00	7.75-7.85	7.50-7.75	Geese	10c	10c	10c
Oats Futures				Rough sows	5.75-7.50	5.75-7.25	6.00-7.00	Turkeys	14c	14c	15c
November	42½	40½	33½	Stags	4.75-5.75	4.75-5.75	4.50-5.50	Hay (per ton)			
December	39½	38½	33½	Sheep and Lambs				No. 1 Wild	\$9	\$9	\$13-\$14
May	42½	42	37½	Choice lambs	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.25-6.00	No. 2 Wild	\$8	\$8	\$12-\$13
Flax Futures				Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$13	\$13	\$18
November	188	189	242½								
December	184		234								

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BRANDON	42.70	47.70	62.20	66.15
REGINA	47.15	52.15	66.65	70.60
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LETHBRIDGE	59.35	64.35	78.85	82.80
NELSON	83.25	88.25	102.75	106.70
EDMONTON	59.90	64.90	79.40	83.35
SASKATOON	49.60	54.60	69.10	73.05

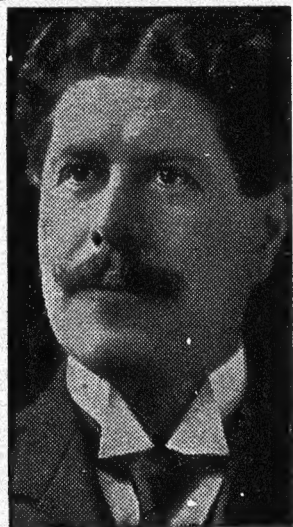
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